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ANNUAL REPORT 2012

HELPING ADDRESS RURAL VULNERABILITIES AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY (HARVEST) PROGRAM



October 2011 – September 2012

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Cover Photo: Fish farmer Thoeuk Thong of Battambang Province takes samples of his pond in order to make feeding calculations, one of many improved aquaculture techniques being introduced by Cambodia HARVEST.

Photo by Fintrac Inc.

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cambodia HARVEST project is a five-year food security program focused on increasing incomes for 70,000 rural Cambodian households as part of the United States Feed the Future (FTF) and Global Climate Change initiatives. This is its second annual report, and highlights major achievements and activities for the period October 2011 to September 2012.

Overall Program

- Extended technical assistance to 38,416, or 55 percent of the 70,000 rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions targeted over the life of the program.
- 6,415 households have adopted diversified cropping systems in the areas of agriculture, agro-forestry and aquaculture.
- 48,836 unique individuals have received US government-supported short-term agriculture or food-security training.
- A total of 3,237 demonstration plots are showcasing best practices for rice and horticulture, and new technologies such as drip irrigation, mulch on raised beds, trellis netting and rice seeders.
- Providing technical assistance with agriculture practices that focus on increased yields and quality to 3,432 rice farmers for the upcoming 2012/2013 harvest season.
- Horticultural incomes increased by an average of 250 percent for 6,000 households.
- 402,000 hectares are now under improved natural resource management (NRM).
- 7,500 rural households received training on improved nutrition practices.
- 20,000 households are better prepared to adapt to climate changes as a result of good agriculture and aquaculture practices.
- Technical manuals for crop production, postharvest handling, and pond management have been developed and distributed to farmer groups, village associations, and input supply stores.
- 17 local partners are expanding services in crop, fisheries and aquaculture extension, forestry management, NRM, and nutrition, while also increasing financial and business management capacity.

Agribusiness Value Chains

- Client rice farmers made average profits of almost three times the national average.
- All 760 commercial horticulture clients planting long bean, cucumber and bitter melon attained an average increase of 237% above base line data.
- Farm chemical safety programs have been established, and provided to 9,188 participants to date.
- Almost 2,000 low-cost drip irrigation systems have been installed, and one secondary irrigation canal rehabilitated.

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- Approximately 4,000 community fisheries and low-input aquaculture households have improved their food security through better refuge and aquaculture pond management, sustainable harvesting, and institutional strengthening of community fisheries.
- Program-supported community fisheries held 137 field days and facilitated five congresses that gathered 11,331 people to learn about the benefits of sustainable refuge pond and fish sanctuary management, flooded forest restoration and management, and sustainable harvesting practices.
- Developed curriculum for the University of Battambang's aquaculture program

Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

- Supported community forests to establish woodlots, agroforestry sites, and tree nurseries providing 8,500 households with sustainable income, food, and employment.
- Worked closely with the Forestry Administration to improve climate change adaption and biodiversity, with focus on improving management of the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, a vital watershed and critical habitat for a large number of plant and animal species.
- Assisted the Forestry Administration to improve climate change mitigation by developing REDD activities and academic curricula.

Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development

- Women continued to benefit from the full range of program activities, representing 55 percent of all clients, well above the target of 40 percent and higher than last quarter's proportion of 47 percent.
- Due to rising farmer demand for agricultural inputs and technologies introduced by program agronomists, 285 client input suppliers increased their sales by 49 percent over baseline numbers, benefitting 25,000 farmers.
- In response to increasing prevalence of machinery on Cambodian farms, more than 2,700 young people completed a training course on operating and maintaining farm machinery, improving employment prospects for youth while helping farmers improve productivity.
- Educational opportunities locally, regionally and internationally are being provided to young Cambodians leaders inclusive of masters' degrees in agriculture and the environment.

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Prepared first draft of food safety law for Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Assisted more than three dozen rice millers and other agribusinesses with business plans to improve operations, leading to over a half million dollars in new loans.
- Prepared a technical brief on the legal aspects of exporting Cambodian rice produced from foreign rice seeds for Cambodian government review.
- Sponsored workshops in four provinces to educate civil society, public, and private sector organizations on management of pesticides and fertilizers per new legislation.
- Completed a feasibility analysis on a paddy warehouse receipt system, and sponsored a senior-level roundtable to discuss recommendations with government officials, commercial agribusiness, and bankers.

Priorities for Next Year

- Initiating the selection of 11,000 new horticulture and rice clients in all four provinces
- Through the establishment of village producer groups address rural market access to diversified quality produce from program household clients.
- Strengthen the knowledge base of program households to foster behaviour change by improving dietary diversity.
- Initiate a large scale awareness campaign to improve public knowledge on the treats and values of inland fisheries and wildlife to food security.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Cambodia HARVEST develops sound, agriculture-focused solutions to poor productivity, postharvest losses, malnutrition, lack of market access, environmental degradation, and the effects of climate change on vulnerable rural populations.

I.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overarching goals of Cambodia HARVEST are to improve food security; strengthen natural resource management and resilience to climate change; and increase the capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society to support agricultural competitiveness. Specific objectives include:

- Increase incomes for 70,000 rural households;
- Accrue economic benefits for 140,000 people;
- Develop income-generating activities for 7,000 “extreme poor” households;
- Diversify cropping systems for 31,500 households; and
- Generate \$28 million in incremental new agricultural sales.

I.3 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

USAID/Cambodia’s Feed the Future strategy targets four provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake: Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom. During the reporting period, Cambodia HARVEST continued with activities in villages throughout Battambang and Pursat provinces, while increasing the selection of clients and implementation of activities in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom.

To date, Cambodia HARVEST has worked directly with a total of 8,973 lead clients with the majority on established field demonstration sites across all program areas: 7,438 agricultural clients, 400 aquaculture and fishery clients, 667 forestry clients, 285 input supply clients, 21 rice miller clients, 88 school garden clients, 57 food security and nutrition commune partner clients, and 17 microfinance institution clients.

Cambodia HARVEST is partnering with 17 field-based NGOs with 217 employees that are implementing activities in all four provinces in horticulture and rice; aquaculture and fisheries; forestry and natural resource management; and nutrition. Six of these are new NGO partners based in Kampong Thom and Siem Reap.

Geographically, the program is working in 350 villages: 135 in Battambang, 88 in Pursat, 66 in Siem Reap, and 61 in Kampong Thom. Of these, 179 are FTF villages: 61 in Battambang, 57 in Pursat, 24 in Siem Reap, and 37 in Kampong Thom.

In selecting target communities, Cambodia HARVEST uses data collected by the Cambodian Ministry of Planning, which is divided into two categories: ID Poor 1 (or P1, extremely poor) and ID Poor 2 (or P2, poor). Factors that determine whether a household is P1 or P2 include:

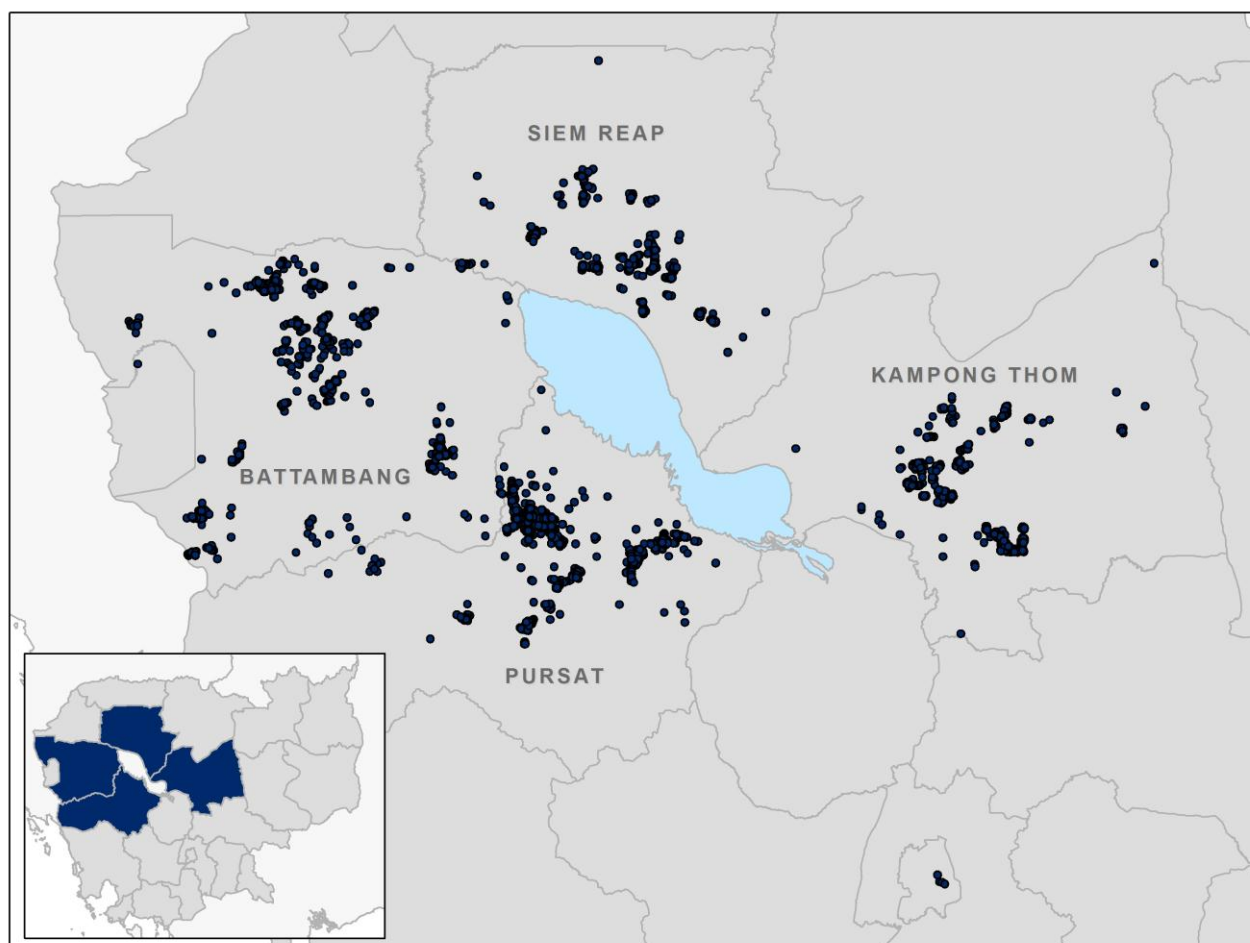
1. General condition, size, and material of the house;
2. Main source of income for the household;
3. Amount of livestock owned individually or collectively;
4. Number of family members in the household, distinguished by gender and age; and
5. Number of household members who cannot produce income due to age, health, or other factors.

Using this information, Cambodia HARVEST identifies communes and villages with the greatest potential to benefit from program activities. Criteria used to select target villages across program components include:

1. Number of demographic groups – especially women, young people, or other under-represented groups – interested in working with Cambodia HARVEST;
2. Location and proximity to population centers, in particular their ability to impact a high number of beneficiaries;
3. The presence of partner NGOs and their experience in the region; and
4. The presence, either current or planned, of other Cambodia HARVEST program components.

Figure I shows the geographic dispersal of Cambodia HARVEST target communes. More detailed regional maps are included in Annex IV.

Figure I: Cambodia HARVEST Clients



1.4 FACILITATING PARTNERS

Cambodia HARVEST works with numerous local organizations in the implementation of field-based technical support. To date the program is working with 17 NGOs that employ 217 technicians to provide direct technical assistance in coordination with Cambodia HARVEST staff to achieve program goals. Figure 2 shows the program's major local facilitating partner organizations that are providing technical assistance in key program component areas.

Figure 2: Selected Cambodia HARVEST Facilitating Partners

Local Partner Organization	Component Support	Implementing Province	Activities
Action for Development (AFD)	Forestry	Kampong Thom	Diversifying community forestry household incomes through the use of natural resources including forest and non-timber forest products, as well as improving the food security of households through the establishment of tree nurseries, agroforestry areas, and woodlots.
Agriculture Technology Services Association (ATSA)	Agriculture, Business Development Services	Pursat, Kampong Thom	Identifying, registering, and training agribusiness input providers to strengthen and expand business operations and provide material support to HARVEST farmer clients. Five-module training programs, using interactive and participatory methods, increase the knowledge and proper usage of agrochemicals and application of input suppliers on the products they sell, which in turn is disseminated to their farming customers.
Aphivat Strey (AS)	Agriculture & Nutrition, Forestry, Fisheries, Aquaculture	Battambang	Increasing production of home gardens, low-input fish ponds, and fruit trees, while also providing support in postharvest storage and processing, family nutrition, and the establishment of marketing and producer groups.
Buddhism for Development (BFD)	Agriculture & Nutrition	Battambang	Improving access to nutritious foods through income-generating opportunities based on the development and promotion of the home garden/fish pond as a "mini value chain." Additionally promoting whole family nutrition and hygiene through a comprehensive public education and social marketing campaign.
Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)	Monitoring and Evaluation	Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom	Conducting a baseline data of program activities, inclusive of numerous field visits, sampling and analysis. This data is required for mid-term and final impact evaluations. A benchmark data set will be developed on program beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to establish two comparable samples for future monitoring and evaluation activities.
Environmental Protection and Development Organization (EPDO)	Forestry, Fisheries	Pursat	Training community forestry groups on natural resource management and the importance of biodiversity. Additionally building the capacity of civil society organizations to address climate change, develop resilience in the event of natural disasters, and strengthen community fishery groups to improve their livelihoods and sustainability.
Farmer Livelihood Development (FLD)	Agriculture & Nutrition, Fisheries, Aquaculture, BDS	Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom	Improving the management of community fisheries and conservation areas through sustaining and increasing the inland fish stocks and the forested areas surrounding the conservation sites. Also working to improve household nutrition through technical assistance and nutrition education given to home garden clients and through clients' adoption of modern aquaculture techniques to improve fish raising. Additionally, delivering a five-module training program in the proper use of agrochemicals to strengthen the service provided by small agribusiness input suppliers to their client farmers.
Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organization (HURREDO)	Agriculture & Nutrition, Forestry, Fisheries	Siem Reap	Providing training and technical assistance in the rice value chain, as well as with home and school gardens, with special assistance given for the processing and marketing of surplus crops. Additionally leading community-based forestry activities such as the establishment of tree nurseries, woodlots, agroforestry areas, forest restoration, and household focused NTFP production and marketing.

Local Partner Organization	Component Support	Implementing Province	Activities
IDE Cambodia	Rice	Siem Reap	Training rice clients through a unique approach to delivering technical assistance. IDE works through input providers to demonstrate the adoption of improved rice and vegetable production practices, build capacity of target beneficiaries and improve the delivery of technical assistance through input providers to their clients.
Lom Orng Organization (LO)	Business Development Services, Operation and Maintenance	Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Battambang	Conducting training programs with more than 2,700 under 30 participants with practical demonstrations and exercises using the household's own equipment, on basic knowledge in operating, repair and maintenance of farm machinery to develop the capacity of young people to enable them to earn a living and take a place in mainstream society.
Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (PADEK)	Fisheries, Aquaculture	Siem Reap, Kampong Thom	Strengthening community fisheries and aquaculture clients through the use of demonstration pond and cage aquaculture sites to showcase technologies and livelihood management activities.
Ponleur Kumar (PK)	Forestry, Fisheries, Agriculture & Nutrition	Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap	Increasing smallholder income through the use of natural resources and NTFPs that will also ensure sustainability, as well as improving the food security of households through agriculture and aquaculture value chain development. Emphasis is also being placed on the dissemination of information on the value and importance of good sources of nutrition including food from fish and home gardens.
Prom Vihear Thor Organization (PVT)	Forestry, Aquaculture, Fisheries	Pursat	Leading NTFP business activities, forest restoration initiatives, and the establishment of woodlots, tree nurseries, and agroforestry areas with community forestry and community protected areas organizations. Additionally training community fisheries and household clients on pond management techniques and sustainable fisheries management, as well as defining and strengthening the organizational structure and roles of community fisheries committees and members.
Rural Economic & Agriculture Development Agency (READA)	Agriculture & Nutrition	Siem Reap	Heightening the awareness of and importance of food security and nutrition through direct technical assistance given to farming households and school gardens. Initiatives include vegetable diversification, the planting of fruit trees, postharvest handling, and family nutrition training.
Srer Khmer (SK)	Agriculture & Nutrition, BDS	Pursat, Kampong Thom	Establishing greater food security and nutrition for clients through the adoption of improved production practices in rice, home gardens, commercial horticulture, and school gardens. Assisting with the formation of producer and marketing groups, and leading initiatives to improve postharvest handling, storage, and family nutrition. SK also delivered a training program in the proper use of agrochemicals to strengthen the service provided by small agribusiness input suppliers to their client farmers.
Village Support Group (VSG)	Agriculture & Nutrition, Forestry, Aquaculture, Fisheries	Battambang, Siem Reap	Diversifying and improving home garden production and family nutrition consumption through improved agriculture practices and the establishment of fruit tree production. Additionally ensuring client adoption of improved low-input fish pond production techniques and natural resource management practices that improve livelihoods, strengthen food security, and increase sustainability.
Wathnakpheap (WP)	Agriculture & Nutrition	Kampong Thom	Increasing the production of rice, commercial, home garden and, school garden clients through the dissemination of improved agricultural practices. Training is also being provided on family nutrition, postharvest handling and storage, and fruit tree production.

2. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

2.1 AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS

Cambodia HARVEST's work in this area focuses on introducing high-value crops and transferring improved technology and growing techniques, with the goals of increasing family incomes and food security and helping farmers adapt to global climate change. Cambodia HARVEST is implementing programs in household gardens, commercial horticulture, and rice that over the life of the program will: 1) establish 8,000 crop-diversified household vegetable gardens and promote roughly 40 agricultural crops with demonstration farmer clients; 2) provide technical assistance to 30,000 commercial rice farmers (45,000 hectares) designed to increase crop yields and plant new aromatic varieties; 3) work with 2,000 farmers growing sustainable commercial horticulture crops;



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Home garden client Thon Nhor in Siem Reap improved her bitter melon harvest after implementing Cambodia HARVEST techniques.

and 4) establish 100 vegetable gardens in rural primary and secondary schools. To date, program technical personnel have made 42,461 farm extension visits and trained 119,292 people. Highlights from the last year include:

- **Farmers adapted to drought.** At the beginning of the 2012 planting season, 290 client rice farmers affected by a severe drought mitigated its effects using climate adaptation techniques, allowing them to earn \$77,400 in income that would have otherwise have been lost. Due to the delayed rains in Battambang, program agronomists advised farmers to change their long-cycle varieties to a shorter-cycle variety and move their planting dates to later in the wet season, when the rains were more likely to begin. These changes enabled farmers to harvest and earn acceptable incomes rather than lose their crops. The Cambodian government estimates that more than 145,000 hectares of rice field were affected by the drought, including nearly 20,000 hectares in Battambang. Entire fields were abandoned, transplanting was delayed, and the water shortage allowed weeds and pests to thrive.
- **Home garden incomes increased 300 percent.** Home garden households increased their yields by 330 percent over baseline data growing primarily demand-driven crops such as cucumbers, bitter and waxy gourds, and long beans, according to the most recent quarterly performance monitoring survey. These improved yields led to corresponding income increases of 300 percent. Home gardens, which average approximately 200 square meters per household, contain vegetable types that are recommended for their nutritional value and income potential at local markets. Other crops that are recommended for their nutritional value include morning glory, mustard greens, pak choi, kale, and various herbs, all of which have high contents of vitamins A and C and iron. Cambodia HARVEST is currently working with 5,469 home garden clients.
- **Horticulture incomes increased 237 percent.** Commercial horticulture clients saw yield increases of 141 percent, with a corresponding 237 percent increase in incomes, according to the most recent quarterly performance monitoring survey. Bitter gourds, long beans, cucumber, tomatoes, and

chilies are the preferred cash crops for these clients, who sell the bulk of their crops at local markets. Cambodia HARVEST is currently working with 762 horticulture clients.

- **Rice clients garnered profits three times the national average.** In their first year of implementing Cambodia HARVEST's agricultural technology packages, the program's initial 200 client rice farmers made average profits of \$790 per hectare during the 2011 wet-season harvest, almost three times the national average. These farmers generated average yields of 3.6 tons of rice per hectare, 24 percent above the national average. In preparation for the 2012 and 2013 wet- and dry-season plantings, Cambodia HARVEST has expanded its client base to 3,432 rice farmers – halfway to reaching this season's wet and dry planting program target of 7,000 – by forming relationships with large producer groups. The program is currently working with 125 seed producers in 17 seed producer groups and 3,307 commercial rice farmers in 398 rice groups. These farmers have access to improved growing practices, better farming equipment, and improved seed varieties, which are modernizing the way they manage their crops and are leading to improvements in yields, product quality, and incomes.

- **First rehabilitated canal providing water to rice farmers.** Cambodia HARVEST completed work on the first of four irrigation canals scheduled for rehabilitation, and the program finished design work on the second, as part of efforts to supply rice farmers with enough water to add up to two additional plantings to the annual rice cycle. The 3.3-kilometer Phlov Luong canal in Pursat Province will provide water to approximately 200 hectares of rice field during the dry season, allowing 144 families to harvest an additional 640 tons of rice and earn a collective \$160,000 in extra income per year. Meanwhile, design work has been completed on the seven kilometer Polyum canal, also in Pursat, with rehabilitation work set to begin before the end of the year. This canal will benefit an estimated 141 households and irrigate approximately 212 hectares. Currently, the vast majority of rice produced in Cambodia is from rain-fed production systems, limiting most farmers to one planting per year, rather than the two or three seen in neighboring Vietnam and Thailand.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

The rehabilitated Phlov Luong canal in Pursat will help 144 families earn an additional \$160,000 in extra income per year.

- **Schools established vegetable gardens.** To date, 88 rural schools have installed irrigated vegetable gardens, which are teaching children the fundamentals of modern farming and good nutrition. The gardens also provide students and teachers with food for consumption and schools with extra income to purchase needed supplies such as books and stationary. In conjunction with the gardens, Cambodia HARVEST held 53 school garden field days, events that gather students for games and cooking demonstrations designed to teach important lessons about nutrition and agronomy.
- **Partner agronomists strengthened technical capacity.** The program trained 75 field personnel from ten partner NGOs on the complete Cambodia HARVEST agricultural approach during a two-week course in June. All program agronomists also attended the training, which covered a number of topics, including integrated pest management, postharvest handling, farm chemical safety, and other

important areas. These ongoing efforts to educate internal and partner staff are building the capacity of partner NGOs and enabling them to implement Cambodia HARVEST methodologies in areas funded by other donors. For example, partner NGO Ponleur Kumar, which sent seven personnel to the training, has replicated Cambodia HARVEST's horticulture methodologies in areas funded by other donors in Battambang, reaching dozens of poor, rural households that would otherwise not be exposed to them.

2.2 AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

Aquaculture activities focus on introducing six commercially viable fish species to household ponds and improving techniques to increase incomes and food security. Cambodia HARVEST also works with fish farmers who have or want to start ponds for the local commercial sale of fish, and is providing technical assistance to 20 suitable fish hatcheries. Within the fisheries component, the program is working to improve the management of community fishery refuge ponds, where wild fish survive during the dry season before entering flooded rice fields during the rainy season. Approximately 4,000 community fisheries and low-input aquaculture households have improved their food security through better refuge and aquaculture pond management, sustainable harvesting, and institutional strengthening of community fisheries. Recent highlights include:

- **Aquaculture clients improved household nutrition.**

The program's 394 aquaculture clients are improving their food security through low-input fish ponds, which enable them to consume fish from their ponds and use money from sales to buy additional food they could not otherwise afford. The ponds offer a steady source of protein at a time of dwindling numbers of wild fish, which have traditionally supplied 70 percent of the protein in the Cambodian diet. The first group of clients to harvest their ponds included 89 fish farmers achieving average yields of 119 kilograms against estimated yields of 200 kilograms and average net profits of \$29.50. These extremely promising early results came despite a high average fingerling mortality rate of 36 percent – which is due to the poor supply of quality fingerlings in Cambodia, a problem that the program is addressing – and the fact that all but eleven of the 89 clients had never raised fish before.

- **Fish hatcheries increase access to high-quality fingerlings.**

Cambodia HARVEST is providing technical assistance to 20 fish hatcheries as part of its efforts to ensure that fish farmers are able to stock their ponds with high-quality fingerlings. Program specialists are also helping the hatcheries develop accurate, realistic production plans tailored to their unique situations. A limited supply of high-quality fingerlings is the biggest impediment to growth in the aquaculture sector in Cambodia. The program's work with hatcheries is not only benefitting program clients, who will generate increased incomes with better fingerlings, but it also supports the Fisheries Administration's goals of building aquaculture capacity nationwide.

- **Cage aquaculture improving food security in floating villages.**

Six households in floating communities on the Tonle Sap Lake have established cage aquaculture demonstration sites stocked with climbing perch, a fish species known for its ability to survive harsh conditions. These cages allow



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Aquaculture client Thoek Bunthan regularly weighs the fish from his pond, one of numerous improved techniques introduced by Cambodia HARVEST.

poor households that lack land for conventional ponds to raise fish for home consumption and sale, thereby increasing their incomes and improving their food security. Cambodia HARVEST aims to establish at least 33 such demonstration sites over the life of the project.

- **Battambang University developed aquaculture curricula.** Cambodia HARVEST worked with the University of Battambang to develop an aquaculture degree program that will provide needed education to 50 students per year in an area that is crucial to ensuring food security in Cambodia. A two-year Associate Degree and a four-year Bachelor of Science will emphasize hands-on field experience using a science-based approach. In addition, the program is working with the university to establish a demonstration fish hatchery on its experimental farm.
- **Aquaculture guide educating fish farmers.** Cambodia HARVEST developed and distributed to hundreds of clients and stakeholders the “Inland Fish Farmers’ Input & Suppliers Guide.” The guide is designed to address a lack of technical and market knowledge in the aquaculture industry, which prevents fish farmers from maximizing the potential of their ponds. The guide provides extensive technical information on various inputs and supplies and serves as a directory of outlets where these items can be purchased.
- **Community fisheries benefitting from field days and congresses.** Community fisheries protect and manage fishery resources and are essential to maintaining the country’s wild fish stocks, which provide the vast majority of protein in the Cambodian diet. In order to improve conservation and sustainable practices, Cambodia HARVEST collaborated with community fisheries on a variety of activities, including:
 - Holding 137 field days that drew a total of 10,208 people to discuss the benefits of sustainable refuge pond and fish sanctuary management, flooded forest restoration and management, and sustainable harvesting practices.
 - Facilitating five community fisheries congresses – annual meetings that are stipulated in by-laws and are an opportunity for community members to speak directly with decision makers.
 - Developing action plans, by-laws, and management plans with six partner community fisheries, community refuge ponds, and fish sanctuaries that will help 4,118 households better protect and manage key fisheries resources.
 - Providing technical support to six community fisheries on a variety of subjects related to sustainable natural resources management, including improved fish harvesting methods, maintaining and increasing fish stocks in refuge ponds, and restoring flooded forests.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Stocking fingerlings for cage culture production in floating villages on the Tonle Sap Lake

2.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Cambodia HARVEST promotes community-based management of forests and protected areas through woodlots, tree nurseries, agroforestry, and income generation with non-timber forest products. The program also works to strengthen climate change mitigation through education and training activities in conjunction with a variety of government and development partners. Highlights from this reporting period include:

- **Natural resource management activities expanded.** To date, the program has established seven tree nurseries, eight woodlots, and four agroforestry sites. These long term activities will secure sustainable income, food, and employment to 8,500 member households in 23 partner community forests. Partner communities are growing crop and timber species that will be used for construction and the production of charcoal, with the long-term aim of mitigating pressure on local forest resources for these types of wood. The program will ramp up activities in the coming year to establish nine tree nurseries, 20 woodlots, and 20 agroforestry areas in 45 partner communities within the four provinces.
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- Photo by Fintrac Inc.
- Members of Stueng Community Forest in Siem Reap make compost at an agroforestry demonstration site.*
- **Climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation activities commenced.** Cambodia HARVEST is working closely with the Forestry Administration to support a variety of forest conservation management activities in Pursat and Battambang provinces. The partnership focuses on improving the management of the 402,000 hectare Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, which is the source of a vital watershed and a critical habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species. Cambodia HARVEST activities in the Central Cardamoms include training of rangers, patrol support, equipment provision, and education on global climate change and sustainable forest management.
 - **Climate change mitigation activities launched.** Working with the Forestry Administration, Cambodia HARVEST is developing a REDD feasibility study for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest and will deliver trainings to the Administration staff on field-based carbon valuation methodologies for potential future REDD projects. This mitigation activity will also see the development and delivery of climate change and REDD-related curricula at local universities aimed at a wider audience of future natural resource management professionals.
 - **Non-timber forest product activities expanded.** The program continued its work in non-timber forest product development to offer viable livelihood alternatives while relieving pressure on forestry resources. Cambodia HARVEST is currently assisting 154 clients in producing and marketing a variety of products made of rattan and eventually bamboo that encourage responsible use of forestry resources. Meanwhile, the program offered a training course on enterprise development aimed at non-timber forest product groups that drew 158 people this year, 80 percent of them women.
 - **Tree nurseries created by-laws.** Three client tree nurseries developed management structures and by-laws, which are essential to their long-term sustainability. The guidelines establish the roles and responsibilities of tree nursery management bodies and standards governing the use of funds, ensuring that all management activities are formalized, agreed upon, and transparent. In addition, the program is working to transform these nurseries into micro-enterprises. To that end, Cambodia HARVEST has provided business administration and marketing training, and it has recently located buyers for timber and fruit seedlings.
 - **Ministry of Environment revising key biodiversity strategy.** The Ministry of Environment is revising its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) with assistance from Cambodia HARVEST. The NBSAP integrates sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making across all sectors of the economy and government. To that end, Cambodia HARVEST is helping the

ministry develop new biodiversity targets and indicators and create a “roadmap” for developing the full NBSAP, all in consultation with key government and development stakeholders. Additional collaboration with the Ministry of Environment includes:

- Supporting management of protected areas in the Prek Toal Core Area on the Tonle Sap Lake;
 - Providing training courses on climate change and REDD;
 - Helping ministry staff attend international training events as part of the program’s Limited Participant Training Program;
 - Developing strategic planning for protected areas and biodiversity management; and
 - Creating guidelines for establishing community protected areas.
- **Cambodian universities strengthened climate change curricula.** The Royal University of Phnom Penh and the Royal University of Agriculture are integrating global climate change into undergraduate and graduate curricula with assistance from Cambodia HARVEST. The program is collaborating with USAID’s regional mission in Bangkok as part of the Lowering Emissions from Asia’s Forests (LEAF) initiative. With Cambodia HARVEST sponsorship, representatives from the two universities have attended regional training events as part of the ongoing collaboration between Cambodia HARVEST and LEAF.
 - **Community forestry areas received official recognition.** Five forestry partner clients representing 819 households have been formally registered as community forestry areas with the Forestry Administration. With official recognition, members receive a 15-year lease on their forest area, thereby increasing local commitment and investment in proper natural resource management and reducing the likelihood of large-scale economic land concessions. Four additional communities have applied for registration and are awaiting the results. In addition to assisting in this process, Cambodia HARVEST is helping clients with other essential activities, including elections for new management committees.
 - **Forestry messaging helping preserve resources.** Cambodia HARVEST is communicating educational messages about improved and sustainable resource management in 23 community forestry groups across the four target provinces. A total of 6,218 forestry households have participated in awareness-raising activities focused on sustainable forest management, global climate change and its impact on forest resources, and watershed management and maintenance. In the coming year and in line with the national strategy of the Forest Administration, Cambodia HARVEST will initiate three region-wide education campaigns on global climate change, forestry and fisheries laws/regulations, and value of inland fisheries and wildlife to food security.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Members of Poum Kandal Community Forest plant trees at a woodlot demonstration site as part of the program’s reforestation efforts.

2.4 SOCIAL INCLUSION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Social inclusion and capacity development activities cut across all program areas by promoting improved livelihoods and food security among marginalized groups. Cambodia HARVEST achieves these goals

through community awareness programs focused on health education and nutrition; the introduction of household vegetable gardens to spur income generation and healthier diets; and mitigation of the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups through farm-level adaptation techniques. The program also focuses on building the skills and knowledge of Cambodian leaders and students through the Limited Participant Training Program (LPTP), which provides scholarships to students pursuing master's degrees and sponsors key leaders wishing to attend regional and domestic training events. Highlights from this year include:

- **Women's participation exceeded targets.** Cambodia HARVEST continued to ensure that women benefitted from the full range of program activities. To date, 55 percent of the program's total clients are women, well above the target of 40 percent and higher than last quarter's proportion of 47 percent. The program met particular success attracting women to home garden activities – where they make up 66 percent of all clients – and in forestry, including non-timber forest products (76 percent) and agroforestry (51 percent).
- **Input suppliers increased sales.** Due to rising farmer demand for agricultural products introduced by program agronomists, 285 client input suppliers increased their sales by 49 percent over baseline numbers, benefitting 25,000 customers and leading to improved incomes for these businesses. Through Cambodia HARVEST training on topics such as proper agrochemical use and postharvest practices, these small, family-run businesses have improved their knowledge of farming practices and the products in their shops, resulting in better sales numbers and higher yields for their customers. Meanwhile, the program recommended shop improvements to input suppliers, such as installing display racks, reorganizing their products, and other improvements that are attracting new customers and improving customer service. In addition, the program helped input suppliers create agricultural demonstration plots, which allow them to teach improved agricultural techniques to farmers. Finally, Cambodia HARVEST linked input suppliers with provincial and national agrochemical distributors, allowing these clients to add to their inventory new and high-quality products recommended by program agronomists.
- **Villagers improving nutrition practices.** Cambodia HARVEST educated 7,500 rural households on the importance of good nutrition practices, which are aimed at improving household diets while addressing basic sanitation and hygiene issues in order to help Cambodians address malnutrition and related health problems. In conjunction with this training, the program tested mobile food carts that will be scaled up in the coming quarter to demonstrate nutrition-rich cooking techniques and present information on healthy eating habits.
- **Youth gained valuable machinery skills.** More than 2,700 people in their 20s and early 30s completed a 4 day training course on the proper use, operation, and maintenance of farm machinery, which is becoming increasingly prevalent on Cambodian farms. Cambodia HARVEST's operations and maintenance training module saves farmers time and money and ensures that they get the most out of their investments. In addition, the course is improving the skills and knowledge of young Cambodians who live in rural areas, where employment prospects are poor. Seventy-five selected individuals who successfully completed the course will



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Cambodia HARVEST is using mobile kitchens – portable kitchens on wheels towed by motorbikes – to teach families to prepare nutritious meals using locally available ingredients

receive additional technical and business development training to help them start machine repair businesses or find jobs with established businesses.

- **Scholarships building capacity of young leaders.** Cambodia HARVEST has provided full scholarships to 38 students to pursue master's degrees in agriculture, the environment, food security, and other Cambodia HARVEST focus areas at US, regional, and Cambodian universities. The scholarships are designed to build the skills and knowledge of people under 30, who make up 70 percent of the country's population but face difficulty finding employment. The Limited Participant Training Program helps promising students and leaders improve their skills to better address the agricultural and environmental issues that are crucial to the future of the country.
- **Leaders honing skills at training events.** The program is also building the capacity of Cambodian leaders by sponsoring their attendance at high-profile international and domestic training events through the Limited Participant Training Program. During the reporting period, 56 people from the government and development sector attended workshops and forums on priority areas within food security and the environment.
- **Program strengthened NGO partners.** Cambodia HARVEST continually builds the capacity of its 17 local partners through direct field implementation support and ongoing trainings and workshops. These trainings and workshops address specific technical approaches and the program's work plan, targets, and contract deliverables, among other subjects. Several of the local NGOs are now implementing Cambodia HARVEST agricultural techniques in non-target areas, thereby expanding the reach and impact of the program. Meanwhile, in order to ensure its NGO partners meet program standards, Cambodia HARVEST conducted a number of financial and procurement reviews as well as personnel assessments:
 - Conducted financial and field procurement reviews of 14 partner NGOs in order to ensure compliance with Fintrac requirements and USAID regulations.
 - The program conducted an annual performance evaluation of 44 technical and liaison personnel from partner NGOs to determine their suitability to continue working with the program. Evaluations assessed how well these personnel applied the program's technical approach, provided correct technical advice to farmers, and regularly monitored and visited clients to ensure that improved practices and technologies are adopted and applied correctly.

2.5 POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Cambodia HARVEST works with local partners to initiate policy reforms and eliminate obstacles to development. The program's partners include government ministries, universities, NGOs, farmer and community groups, input suppliers, buyers, processors, and exporters. Within this program element, Cambodia HARVEST has to date trained 887 people in various agriculture policy areas. Highlights include:

- **Credit strengthening rural businesses.** To date, 43 rice millers, agribusinesses, and farmers have received loans worth a total of \$600,500, helping them to improve their operations and expand the rural economy. Cambodia HARVEST is linking these businesses with banks and microfinance institutions, improving their business practices in order to make them more attractive to lenders, and educating credit providers on the needs of their customers. Lack of credit hampers growth in the rural economy, hindering its ability to create jobs in the countryside, where 80 percent of Cambodians live. In particular, lack of capital is a significant obstacle for Cambodian rice millers, limiting their ability to expand their operations and process more paddy domestically.

- **Government reformed key policies.** Cambodian government bodies are consulting with Cambodia HARVEST on seven sub-decrees, policies, and regulations related to agriculture and natural resource management. As part of these activities, the program:
 - Prepared a first draft of the new law on the quality and safety of agricultural products. It submitted the draft to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, which will finalize the law by mid-2013.
 - Assisted the government in developing a rice seed policy that is expected to be finalized by the end of 2012.
 - Assisted the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in developing new regulations on plant breeder rights, which are expected to be finalized by the end of 2012.
 - Drafted an expert opinion on the use of foreign rice seeds in Cambodia and presented it to high-level government officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, which will provide authoritative opinions for the RGC to feed into their policymaking on rice seeds adoption, dissemination and extension, ultimately raising rice productivity, quality and revenue.
 - Conceptualized the country's first paddy warehouse receipt system and presented it to government officials, rice millers, bankers, collateral managers, and traders.
 - Conducted four workshops that drew a total of 800 participants to disseminate the new law on management of pesticide and fertilizer in Phnom Penh, Pursat, Battambang and Siem Reap.
- **Information boards improving decision making for farmers.** Cambodia HARVEST has installed 100 village-based billboards in the four target provinces to disseminate information about loan rates, market prices, the safe use of pesticides, and nutrition. The boards are educating farmers on key issues and helping them make better-informed decisions when applying for credit by displaying comparative information about loan rates and terms from five participating microfinance institutions.
- **Government improved safety of agricultural products and farm chemicals.** Cambodia HARVEST worked with the government to disseminate the new Law on Management of Pesticide and Fertilizer, the country's first law governing the safe handling and use of agrochemicals. Incorrect use of these chemicals is a major problem on Cambodia's farms, leading to health problems and environmental damage. Cambodia HARVEST collaborated with the government to hold national and provincial workshops that educated 833 key officials on the law. In addition, the program printed and distributed 3,000 copies of the law throughout the country. Meanwhile, Cambodia HARVEST is working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to draft a new law on the quality and safety of agricultural products. Development of Cambodia's agricultural sector is limited in part by the lack of a clear legal framework addressing jurisdiction, requirements for the production of safe and wholesome food, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms. To that end, the program has trained eight key government counterparts on improving the quality and safety of agricultural products.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Cambodia HARVEST worked with the government to disseminate the country's first law governing the safe handling and use of agrochemicals.

- **Regulations will improve marketing of Cambodian rice abroad.** Cambodia HARVEST is assisting the Cambodian government in developing a legal framework that will help domestic rice producers better market and sell their product overseas. The regulations will consider intellectual property rights, trademarks, geographical origins, and other guidelines that will improve the international marketability of improved rice seed varieties produced in Cambodia. The program collaborated with the Supreme National Economic Council to hold a roundtable discussion on the guidelines that will feed into national policymaking in rice seed adoption, dissemination, and extension throughout Cambodia.
- **Market linkages increasing client incomes.** Cambodia HARVEST is identifying buyers of agricultural products and connecting them with program clients, resulting in better sale prices and volumes and higher household incomes. To date, the program has identified 324 buyers and linked them to farmers in need of markets, creating 500 market linkages. In conjunction with this work, Cambodia HARVEST has conducted the following market surveys:
 - An assessment of profits and losses of crop and fish production in order to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of adoption of Cambodia HARVEST technologies. The study targeted only commercial lead/clients, all of which received full support from the program, using nine crops and three types of farmed fish.
 - A survey of eight crops in order to create a commodity financial assessment tool, which will build awareness among program assisted microfinance institutions on the range of costs incurred and cash flow patterns that they need to consider in the production of certain agricultural commodities associated with the introduction of new farming technologies.
 - Three comprehensive market surveys in Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom designed to capture market trends by season. The surveys were conducted in October 2011, February/March 2012, and June/July 2012. The surveys covered 55 kinds of vegetables, 12 kinds of fruits, 25 kinds of fish, and 11 kinds of grain crops in all the major markets within each district and provincial town of the target areas, which will assist Cambodia HARVEST promote crops and products that are likely to be competitive, profitable, and sustainable.
 - Weekly price and market-demand surveys in order to raise awareness about these areas among clients and technicians. To date, 66 weekly surveys of market prices have been conducted in two of the main markets in each target province and 16 monthly market demand surveys were conducted in three of the main markets in each target province.
- **Government officials benefitting from workshops and consultations.** In order to build the skills and knowledge of key Cambodian government counterparts, Cambodia HARVEST hosted the following workshops and consultations:
 - A full-day training workshop on agricultural market analysis for 23 government agricultural officials, farmer association representatives, and NGO personnel. Participants learned important theories and practices concerning markets, such as how demand and supply interact and result in prices, market distortions, and market failures.
 - Three workshops for 190 people from relevant agencies and the private sector on the Law on the Management of Pesticide and Fertilizers.

- Cambodia HARVEST and USAID successfully hosted a field visit for 12 officials from the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, and key provincial officials that demonstrated the program's impact on thousands of rural households.

3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

Agribusiness Value Chains

- Begin rehabilitation of the seven-kilometer Polyum irrigation canal in Pursat
- Selection of 1,000 rice demonstration clients for the 2012/2013 harvest season
- Selection of 25 new villages in Siem Reap for FtF activities and begin technical assistance activities
- Evaluate, develop, and implement plans to incorporate village-level agriculture and health volunteers as program horticulture clients
- Begin establishing village-based horticulture producer/marketing groups, selecting crops, and preparing planting schedules to secure sustainable markets
- Begin redefining horticulture client base to capture seasonal clients and to identify community forestry groups for new horticulture and aquaculture technical assistance

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- Provide technical assistance to the University of Battambang on the development of aquaculture demonstration ponds
- Partner with the Fisheries Administration to initiate snakehead pilot culture trials that would reverse the national ban on the species cultivation in the Tonle Sap Lake.

Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

- Complete protected areas management effectiveness tracking tool and baseline survey for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest
- Deliver climate change and REDD courses at the Royal University of Phnom Penh and remote sensing/geographic information system courses at the Royal University of Agriculture
- Implement contract with the Wildlife Conservation Society for protected area management in Prek Toal Core Area
- Develop and deliver three-day officially recognized training courses on climate change and REDD to national government counterparts from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Administration
- Finalize five training modules for protected area rangers and initiate trainings for staff in the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest
- Finalize and initiate strategy and training programs for all Cambodia HARVEST non-timber forest product clients
- Provide scholarships to eight students for master's degrees in biodiversity conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh in 2013 and 2014
- Finalize identification and select sites for 200 hectares of reforestation

Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development

- Train 8,000 people on family nutrition and home-cooking techniques in the four target provinces
- Train 5,000 students on nutrition concepts in 88 schools that have established vegetable gardens.
- Conduct nutrition field days that will attract an estimated 3,000 program clients

- Deliver two short-term training courses on family nutrition for 13 officials from the Ministry of Women's Affairs, 14 Peace Corps volunteers, and 28 counterparts from local health centers
- Launch mobile kitchens in Pursat and Kampong Thom that will reach 50 villages
- Initiate fish-processing project in three villages in Pursat and Kampong Thom
- Prepare new modules for phase two of agricultural machinery training in 500 villages
- Launch a new training course for input suppliers on the use of fertilizers
- Link 80 local input suppliers with provincial and national distributors
- Assist 15 rice millers and other medium- to large-scale agribusinesses in developing business plans and loan applications
- Initiate a village-based internship program for associate- and bachelor-level degree graduates from partner universities

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Assist the Cambodian government in finalizing a seed policy and in drafting the Sub-Decree and Prakas on Seed Management and Plant Breeder's Rights
- Train 50 personnel from microfinance institutions on agriculture production, risks, and benefits
- Augment collaboration and cooperation with government counterparts in all four provinces and at the national level
- Train 30 counterparts, trade associations, and government officials in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products
- Begin public solicitations for agribusinesses interested in partnering with the Global Development Alliance initiative
- Initiate technical assistance for the Ministry of Environment to develop a strategic framework for protected areas

ANNEX I: YEAR TWO PERFORMANCE WORK PLAN

N°	Activity Description	Year 1 (Jan - Sep 2011)	Year 2 (Oct 2011 - Sep 2012)				Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) + 3 months	TOTAL YEAR 2	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Comments	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment	
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep														
1	Agriculture (Crops) Program																			
1.1	Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for agriculture (crops)	0	27	10	10	9	10	9	updates		56	75	Technical manuals and other training materials produced			x	45	30	Several technical manuals are in review process to be completed Q1-Year 3	
1.1.1	Rice		1	1	1	updates	updates	updates	updates		3	3	# produced		AG	+	7	-4		
1.1.2	Commercial horticulture		16	2	2	2	2	2	updates		22	26	# produced		AG	=	22	4		
1.1.3	Home gardens		1	1	1	1	2	2	updates		4	8	# produced		AG, SI	x	2	6		
1.1.4	Postharvest		3	3	3	3	3	3	updates		12	18	# produced		POST	x	3	15		
1.1.5	Processing			2	2	2	2	1	updates		6	9	# produced		POST	x	0	9		
1.1.6	Input suppliers		6	1	1	1	1	1	updates		9	11	# produced		AG, SI, BDS	+	11	0		
1.2	Identify and form farmer groups (lead clients and clients)															AG, SI (others)			Reflecting just current participating clients	
1.2.1	Groups formed	400	157	111	330	120	538	457			718	2,113	Farmer groups			AG, SI (others)	x	966		1,147
1.2.1.1	Rice	195			214		225	131			214	765	Farmer groups			AG (others)	+	415		350
1.2.1.2	Commercial horticulture	74	25	25			68	81			50	273	Farmer groups			AG (others)	x	78		195
1.2.1.3	Home gardens	131	132	86	116	120	245	245			454	1,075	Farmer groups			AG, SI (others)	x	473		602
1.2.2	Group members incorporated in program (farmer clients)	634	1379	103	2374	720	3317	2711			4,576	11,238	Farmers/households	Including lead client + clients		AG, SI (others)	+	7,438		3,800
1.2.2.1	Rice	195			1678		1575	917			1,678	4,365	Farmers/households			AG (others)	x	1,207		3,158
1.2.2.2	Commercial horticulture	74	100	103			272	324			203	873	Farmers/households			AG (others)	+	762	111	
1.2.2.3	Home gardens	365	1279		696	720	1470	1470			2,695	6,000	Farmers/households			AG, SI (others)	+	5,469	531	
1.3	Establish initial demonstration farms with farmer groups on lead client farms	329	175	100	282	232	538	457			789	2,113	Demonstration farms established			AG (others)	+	3,237	-1,124	
1.3.1	Rice demonstration farms (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	195			102	112	225	131			214	765	Demonstration farms established			AG (others)	+	941	-176	
1.3.2	Commercial horticulture demonstration farms for local markets	74	25	25			68	81			50	273	Demonstration farms established			AG (others)	+	247	26	
1.3.3	Home garden demonstration farms	60	150	75	180	120	245	245			525	1,075	Demonstration farms established			AG (others)	+	2,049	-974	
1.4	Demonstrate new technologies (Technology Fund procurement and distribution for client farms)																			
1.4.1	Macro plastic tunnels/houses (demonstrations)				10	10	20				20	40	Tunnels/houses constructed (600 m2 each)	For rainy season production of higher value vegetables; 10 demos per target province	AG, OPS (others)	x	0	40	Reevaluating the need for this technology	
1.4.2	Plastic mulch		45500	41250	5600	5650	114250	135250			98,000	347,500	Linear meters installed	Conserves soil moisture, controls weeds, repels insects	AG, OPS (others)	+	170,315	177,185		
1.4.3	Manual and motorized sprayers		1460	550	772	678	1742	1798			3,460	7,000	Sprayers delivered	Includes hand (6,000), backpack (800), and motorized (200)	AG, OPS (others)	x	1,217	5,783	Total clients base selection have not been completed yet	
1.4.4	Hand seeders		25	25	225		293	232			275	800	Seeders delivered	To optimize plant density; 600 drum & 200 hopper	AG, OPS (others)	x	105	695		

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
1.4.5	Hybrid and Improved seed (including seedlings)																		
1.4.5.1	Starter seed packets of 20 different recommended vegetable seed types for balanced nutrition for home garden clients (1 per home garden client)	113	150	1467	30	700	845	1470	1225		2,347	6,000	Seed packets distributed	Crop diversification, improved yields/incomes, higher household nutritional value, adaptation to climate change, and to stimulate new processing businesses	AG, OPS, SI (others)	+	11,092	-5,092	
1.4.5.2	Fruit tree seedlings (3 different varieties per home garden client)				5280	2100	2535	4410	3675		7,380	18,000	Seedlings distributed		AG, OPS, SI (others)	x	12	17,988	Activity rescheduled due to seed availability
1.4.5.3	Improved rice varieties (9 kg per rice client)				15201		14346	8253			15,201	37,800	kgs of improved rice seed distributed		AG, OPS (others)	x	7,021	30,779	Delays due to seed availability
1.4.5.4	Improved horticulture seed for commercial growers (1/2 ha each)		26	100	78		68	285	243		204	800	Farmers received initial demonstration seed		AG, OPS (others)	+	351	449	
1.4.6	Trellising netting (for home garden & commercial clients)		110300	86000	20160	20340	241300	281900			236,800	760,000	Linear meters distributed	To maximize plant populations/unit area	AG, OPS, SI (others)	x	66,393	693,607	Delays due to client base selection process
1.4.7	Demonstration site signs on lead client farms		546	111	341	120	538	457			1,118	2,113	Demonstration site signs installed	Promote HARVEST program and mark site for training	COM, OPS, AG (others)	x	191	1,922	Delays due to USAID branding requirements change, waiting guidance
1.4.8	Low-cost seedling nurseries																		
1.4.8.1	Seed trays (for commercial horticulture and home garden clients)		7550	3500	3360	3390	10750	11450			17,800	40,000	Seed trays distributed	Improved germination, improved plant health, increased yields	AG, OPS (others)	x	8,411	31,589	Total clients base selection have not been completed yet
1.4.8.2	Clear plastic for home garden and commercial horticulture seed nurseries		1310	500	672	678	1606	1634			3,160	6,400	Farmers received clear plastic for low-cost seed nurseries		AG, OPS (others)	x	445	5,955	
1.4.9	Fruit tree nurseries																		
1.4.9.1	Netting and black plastic seedling bags (HARVEST cost share for nursery establishment)			25	25		25	25			50	100	Fruit tree nurseries established in 100 communes (560 m2 each)	Improved household nutrition; new income source; micro-processing.	AG, OPS, SI (others)	x	0	100	Total clients base selection have not been completed yet
1.4.9.2	Distribution by nurseries to households of fruit tree seedlings (average 3 per household)					5000	7000	7000	6000		5,000	25,000	Households received fruit trees from nurseries (in 200 villages)			x	0	25,000	
1.4.10	Plastic harvest crates (for commercial farmers)		156	600	468		408	1710	1458		1,224	4,800	Crates distributed	Reduce postharvest losses; improved product quality	AG/POST (others)	x	40	4,760	Total clients base selection have not been completed yet
1.4.11	Hermetic storage bags for rice seed and grain				450	2928	488	2962	1572		3,378	8,400	Bags distributed	Low-cost storage technology for dried rice to protect against insect, mold, humidity and rodent damage	AG/POST (others)	x	0	8,400	
1.4.12	Farm chemical safety equipment																		
1.4.12.1	Gloves		133	1631	103	2385	720	3317	2711		4,252	11,000	Pairs distributed	Part of overall farm chemical safety program using proven low-cost items.	AG, OPS (others)	x	1,208	9,792	
1.4.12.2	Dust masks		532	6524	412	9540	2880	13268	10844		17,008	44,000	Distributed		AG, OPS (others)	x	1,796	42,204	
1.4.12.3	Rubber boots		113	1631	103	696	720	1742	1795		2,543	6,800	Pairs distributed		AG, OPS (others)	x	1,135	5,665	
1.4.13	On-Farm Irrigation																		
1.4.13.1	Low cost home garden drip irrigation systems	10	263	1467	30	700	845	1470	1215		2,460	6,000	Systems procured, distributed and installed	Each system will be comprised of a 300 liter barrel, a 4 hose manifold, filter, 4 lateral dripper lines (40 linear meters), and accessories	AG, OPS (others)	x	1,612	4,388	On-farm irrigations were already ordered and it is in the process of distributing to clients
1.4.13.2	Commercial Drip irrigation systems		100	104			272	324			204	800	Systems procured, distributed and installed	Small-scale drip irrigation systems (0.5 ha) include pump, filter, piping and PE tubing, emitter lines and accessories.	AG, OPS (others)	x	177	623	

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			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
1.4.13.3	Capped tube wells		25	25	25	25	40	40	20		100	200	Tube wells installed	1 demonstration well per target village (200 total) with submersible pump	AG, OPS (ae)	x	5	195	Recipient profile changed, now focusing on schools
1.4.14	Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments																		
1.4.14.1	Small-scale multipurpose collection centers					2	10	8			2	20			AG, OPS (ae)	x	0	20	
1.4.14.2	Redesign and rehabilitation of existing canal irrigation systems			1	1		2				2	4	Irrigation canals rehabilitated	To include rehabilitation of canals (4 canals at an average of 2.5 kilometers each) and lift pumps.	AG, OPS (ae)	x	1	3	Second canal begins in 2012, to be completed in 2013
1.5	Extension visits to demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	3008	4092	6228	8928	11628	36000	36000	36000	4500	30,876	146,384	Extension visits to lead/demo farms by program agronomists and trained alliance partners	Approximately 1 extension visit per lead client	AG (others)	+	42,461	103,923	
1.6	Group training on demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	3456	14294	15570	22320	29070	90000	90000	90000	11250	81,254	365,960	Participants in on-farm training events (training to include production, postharvest, business skills, marketing, other topics)	Approximately 2.5 trainees per training event at demo farm	AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	+	119,292	246,668	
1.7	Participants in village-level community field days (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	292	5708	6000	12000	12000	48000	48000	48000	4000	35,708	184,000		2 per month per village x 40 participants at each	AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	x	19,515	164,485	The target of participants is over estimated
1.8	Farm chemical safety training (participants)	260	3136	3396	3396	3396	13584	13584	13584	664	13,324	55,000	Participants in FCS training	5 modular training per client over life of project	AG (input alliance partners, others)	x	9,188	45,812	Agronomist start to increase the training activities on farm chemical in Year 3 to meet this revised target.
1.9	Postharvest and Value-Added Activities																		
1.9.1	Training in improved postharvest handling techniques to farmers, transporters and buyers	221	1135	1356	1356	1356	5424	5424	5424	226	5,203	21,922	Trained in improved postharvest handling techniques	Estimated at least 2 trainings per client	POST, AG	+	7,247	14,675	
1.9.2	Basic GMP, plant layout, equipment, supply to rice millers and other processors (not micro level)			1	2	2	5	5	5		5	20			POST, AG	x	0	20	
2	Aquaculture & Fisheries Program																		
2.1	Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for aquaculture and fisheries		8	3	3	2	updates	updates	updates	updates	16	16	Technical manuals and other training materials produced	Topics to include specifics on pond management (e.g., turbidity, species requirements, feed types), BMP Manual for Pond Aquaculture, BMP for Community Refuge Pond Management	FISH, AQUA	x	14	2	Remaining balance to be achieved in Year 3
2.2	Increase adoption of new/improved technologies within target communities (e.g. improved cages, O ₂ meters, pH testing, etc.)		1	1	1	1	4	4	4		4	16	Individual new/improved technologies introduced to fisher folk in target communities	Procurement for demonstration sites through Technology Fund; on-going distribution through partner input suppliers	FISH, AQUA	+	16	0	
2.3	Aquaculture Program																		
2.3.1	Establishment of low- and medium input aquaculture demonstration ponds with lead clients (Low input in conjunction with home gardens)	9	36	45	45	45	140	140	140		171	600	Demonstration ponds established (lead clients)	Primary training location; will mostly share same demonstration sites as crops home gardens.	AQUA	x	140	460	Put on hold pending technical correction
			90	90	90	90	280	280	280		360	1,200	Other low-input aquaculture clients	Recurrent training on lead client farms as informal group members		x	275	925	

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2.3.2	TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	9	296.5	720	1080	1440	10240	8960	8960	747	3,537	32,453	# Demo site TA Extension Visit/Group Training (individual/group)	Average visits of once every 1.5 weeks per active lead client	AQUA	+	5,705	26,748	
2.3.3	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds	127	593	1440	2160	2880	20480	17920	17920	1494	7,073	65,014	Participants at demo site extension visit/training	Approximately 2 participants (Group clients) per TA Extension Visit/Group Training at demo site	AQUA	+	21,229	43,785	
2.3.4	Village-level Field Day Training Events		75	75	150	150	600	600	600	50	450	2,300	# Field day training events	1 event/village/month	AQUA	+	481	1,819	
2.3.5	Participants in village-level Field Day Training Events		1875	1875	3750	3750	15000	15000	15000	1250	11,250	57,500	Community members attending aquaculture Field Day Training Events	1 event/village/month; with 25 attendees at each event (purpose to broaden interest in improved aquaculture and widen impact)	AQUA	+	13,400	44,100	
2.3.6	Technical Assistance to Fisheries Administration on defined priority initiatives (specific initiatives to be determined)		1				1	1			1	3	Initiatives initiated with Fisheries Administration; On going implementation	May include: request to provide training at Baly Research Station on freshwater prawn hatchery; request to assist FIA to develop snakehead pilot project proposal for Ministerial approval. Follow-up activities will be to assist with implementation.	AQUA	+	2	1	
2.3.7	Development of "Cambodia Inland Fish farmers' Input Suppliers Guide" (to improve the accessibility of aquaculture inputs through identification of local producers (fingerlings) and importers (feed, equipment))		1								1	1	Fish farmers Supply Guide produced (On going updates and dissemination)	Will significantly increase ability of fish farmers to compare and evaluate inputs for aquaculture management; current inability to know options is a major limiting issue in sector; see BDS Section in workplan for specific program activities with input suppliers	AQUA	Done	1		
2.3.8	Technical Assistance to the University of Battambang on defined aquaculture priority initiative (Specific initiatives TBD)				1	1			1		2	3	Initiatives initiated with the University of Battambang, On going implementation	May include request to develop aquaculture curriculum at University, assistance to develop a water quality laboratory, etc.)	AQUA	x	1	2	To be completed in Nov 2012 when consultant will be in country
2.4	Fisheries Program																		
2.4.1	Establishment of Demo sites with Community Fisheries (CFI) Partner Clients (Refuge Ponds, Cage Culture, etc.)			6	6		15	15	6		12	48	CFI demonstration sites established		FISH	=	12	36	
2.4.1.1	Community Refuge Ponds/Fish Sanctuary			6			3	3	3		6	15	Community Refuge Ponds demonstration sites established		FISH	=	6	9	
2.4.1.2	Cage culture demo sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap				6		12	12	3		6	33	Cage culture demonstration sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap established		FISH	=	6	27	
2.4.2	Extension Visits to CFI lead clients/demonstration sites				54	54	432	432	360	30	108	1,362	Extension visits	3 times per month per demo in year 2; 2 times per month per demo years 3-6; estimated graduation after 1.5 years.	FISH	+	755	607	

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2.4.3	Conduct Conservation Field Training Events w/ target CFI communities	31	9	9	9	9	61	72	72		36	272	Field Days to raise awareness on sustainable community fisheries	1 per month for each CFI with 50 ppl @ each event. Total of 12 CFI throughout project. Max 6 at any one time.	FISH	+	162	110	
2.4.4	Participants in technical assistance and training events on sustainable fisheries (communities to receive effective community-based management training)	3032	545	1000	1400	2300	5400	7200	10250		5,245	31,127	Participants in training and TA events	Conservation Field Training Events @ 1 per month for each CFI with 50 ppl at ea. event	FISH	+	11,980	19,147	
2.4.5	Facilitate CFI Congress meetings at target CFI's				3		6	6			3	15	Congress Meetings	Congress Meetings are required annual events according to their by-laws but rarely held due to financial constraints. The project will facilitate these events to increase member interest/participation and work to improve management of CFI areas	FISH	+	5	10	
2.4.6	Fish Sanctuary and/or Refuge Pond watch towers			3			3	3			3	9	Sanctuary/Refuge Pond Watch Towers		FISH	=	3	6	
3	NRM, Environment and Climate Change																		
3.1	Global Climate Change																		
3.1.1	Design a spatial database (geo-located digital photographs, land use survey forms, forest and soil survey databases, etc.)	1									-	1	Report, GIS maps, database	Database provided as "HARVEST Atlas" under Phase I	ARUNA	Done	1		
3.1.2	Develop a REDD+ Feasibility Study for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest (CCPF)						1				-	1	REDD+ Feasibility Study for CC PF	Will assist FA with essential information and analyses to evaluate the suitability of CC PF for REDD+ project	FFI/ARUNA	=	0	1	
3.1.2.1	Conduct Opportunity Cost Analysis of competing land uses (socio-economic assessment) for CC PF						1				-	1	A component of Feasibility Study	Will inform FA on best uses of CC PF and costs/opportunities for varying future management scenarios	FFI	=	0	1	
3.1.2.2	Analysis of Human Disturbance over time (roads, settlements, etc.) in the CC PF						1				-	1	A component of Feasibility Study	Will inform FA on trends of habitat deforestation and forest degradation for CC PF and highlight specific areas within the site that require increased management attention	FFI/ARUNA	=	0	1	
3.1.3	Field-based forest carbon inventory training for Government						1				-	1	20 government staff trained on latest international standard carbon inventory techniques. Also rough estimate of carbon value for CC PF	Training will build capacity of FA to be able to conduct carbon inventory for field plots. This will provide a rough estimate of carbon value for CC PF but also provide the technical skills within FA to conduct this carbon valuation in other Protected Forests. Carbon valuation is an essential skill and methodology used for REDD projects.	FFI	=	0	1	

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3.1.4	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer					1					-	1	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer	Documents for translation to be decided after consultation with FA but could include the following: Introduction to Climate and Climate Change (Global Warming); Understanding the causes of Climate Change; Climate Change Policies and Action, Introduction to REDD+, PRAs (Participatory Rural Appraisals) Household Surveys, Standard Operating Procedures for Biomass Inventories, Project Design Documents for REDD+ for both VCS and CCB standards, UN-REDD National Program Document; FCPF-RPP; FPIC Guidelines.	FFI	=	0	1		
3.1.5	Local Capacity Development in GCC																			
3.1.5.1	Development and delivery of GCC/REDD/PES courses at RUPP					1					1	1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUPP	Course at RUPP on GCC/REDD/PES to be integrated into MSc on Biodiversity Conservation.	FFI	x	0	1	Delay due to government approval. Will be achieved in Q2-Year 3	
3.1.5.2	Development and delivery of Remote Sensing and GIS courses for REDD analysis at RUA					1					1	1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUA	GIS/Remote Sensing Course part of Biology Curriculum at RUA.	ARUNA	x	0	1	Delay due to government approval. Will be achieved in Q2-Year 3	
3.1.5.3	Development and delivery of 3-day officially recognized training courses on GCC/REDD for national government counterparts (in conjunction with RUPP)						50				-	50	Trained FA (and MoE) staff from departments responsible for Climate Change/REDD	Contents of training courses taken from RUA and RUPP academic courses and designed to be independent 3-day short training for a variety of government departments	FFI	=	0	50		
3.1.5.4	Training for local government (commune and district, including PA staff) on climate change, mitigation					100	100				100	200	Participants (estimated 4 events)	Workshops at national and sub-national levels	FFI	x	0	200	Delay due to government approval. Will be achieved in Q2-Year 3	
3.1.5.5	Develop and deliver general public awareness and education campaigns on GCC/REDD in 4 target provinces						1				-	1	Local language materials produced and disseminated across 4 provinces. Education training in 4 provinces.	Education & Information focused on commune populations and local government, radio spots for programmed awareness and related information.	FFI	=	0	1		

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3.1.5.6	Certified Training of FA Staff in GIS and Remote Sensing Software					15					-	15	FA staff trained	Training is essential capacity building for FA to be able to undertake spatial analyses components of REDD projects in its Protected Forests	ARUNA	=	0	15	
3.1.5.7	Custom training of FA staff in land cover mapping methodology/REDD					15					-	15	FA staff trained	Training is essential capacity building for FA to be able to undertake spatial analyses components of REDD projects in its Protected Forests	ARUNA	=	0	15	
3.2	NRM/Biodiversity Conservation																		
3.2.1	Establishment of Lead Client Demo sites on NTFPs (bamboo, rattan, water hyacinth)			7	7	6	30	30	30		20	110	Demonstration sites identified and established	Communities identify high value NTFPs, village working groups implementing value chain corrective measure pilot projects for increased income, incorporating climate resilience.	FFI/NRM	+	22	88	
				28	28	24	120	120	120		80	440	HHs participating in demonstration sites (lead clients, other clients, and new employment)			+	112	328	
3.2.2	TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training at NRM demonstration sites (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	14	72	180	288	387	841	1336	1714	291	927	5,123	# TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training per month per NRM Demo site	Average of 3 TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training per month per NRM Demo site	FFI/NRM	+	4,754	369	
3.2.3	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on NRM demonstration sites	368	216	540	864	1161	2524	4009	5141	873	2,781	15,696	Participants at TA Extension Visits and/or Group trainings	Average of 3 participants per TA Extension visit and/or Group Training	FFI/NRM	+	29,228	-13,532	
3.2.4	Village-level Field Day Training Events		64	64	64	64	171	171	171	48	256	816	# Field day events	1 Field Day Training Event per month per NRM Demo site	FFI/NRM	+	411	405	
3.2.5	Participants in village-level community field day events (community based management training)		1920	1920	1920	1920	5120	5120	5120	1440	7,680	24,480	Participants	1 Field Day Training Event per month per NRM Demo site with average of 30 participants at each	FFI/NRM	+	12,293	12,187	
3.2.6	Establish & Implement Community Conservation Activities		9	5	5	5	24	25	12		24	85	Number of Community Conservation Activities established	Includes numerous community-based activities (e.g., wood and tree nurseries, woodlots, agroforestry areas, partner forestry pilot sites)	FFI/NRM	x	19	66	
3.2.6.1	Tree nurseries		5	1	1	1	4	3	3		8	18	Tree nurseries	18 Sites, 160 Direct HH Beneficiaries	FFI/NRM	x	7	11	Only 7 achieved due to logistical constraints. LOP will decrease and under USAID approval

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3.2.6.2	Woodlots		4	2	2	2	9	10	3		10	32	Lots/village	32 Lots/villages, 160 Direct HH Beneficiaries	FFI/NRM	x		8	24 Only achieved 8 due to some sites changed to NTFP sites (new activity) and technical input from Specialists requiring new site selection based on needs assessment.
3.2.6.3	Agroforestry areas			2	2	2	10	10	6		6	32	Sites/villages	32 Sites/villages, 160 Direct Beneficiaries, 3200 Indirect	FFI/NRM	x		4	28 Some sites moved to NTFP and from agroforestry to woodlot category.
3.2.6.4	Partner forestry						1	2			-	3	Sites (in 3 provinces)	Partnership forestry offers an alternative legislative framework, working with commune councils directly and can be used for a range of activities - woodlots, bamboo, other NTFPs etc. There is only one pilot in Cambodia to date, but it is potentially an option at sites where CPAs and CFs cannot be capitalized on. Hectarage is tentatively projected at 500ha per PF, with an average of 200HH per village directly benefitting and 4 villages (est. 3200 HH) within the wider commune benefitting indirectly	FFI/NRM	=	0	3	
3.2.7	Provide Technical Support to CF		5			4	10	11	15		9	45	CF Areas formally registered with the Forestry Administrative	Steps for CF to be registered are standardized and approved by Govt Ministries. Steps include such activities as developing a Mgmt Plan, helping draft by-laws for CF Executive Committee, M&E of forest area, etc.	FFI/NRM	x		5	40 Remaining balance to be achieved in Year 3

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3.2.8	Implement Forest Restoration (dryland/flooded areas)						50	50	50		-	150	Ha of flooded forest reforested	Hectarage is conservatively estimated at 600Ha over project lifetime. Flooded forest restoration around Prek Toal community and aiming for 150 Ha given the restrictions on work in seasonally flooded areas. Tree planting in degraded forest areas in select forestry communities.	FFI/NRM	=	0	150	
							150	150	150		-	450	Ha of dry forest reforested			=	7	443	
3.2.9	Technical support to RGC on PA Mgmt					423000					423,000	423,000	Ha in areas of biological significance under improved NRM	Support to local communities and RGC rangers to carry out PA mgmt duties. Includes provision of equipment for PA mgmt, e.g., ranger stations, vehicles, patrolling equipment, etc. Hectarage and indirect H/H are calculated as combined areas and H/H of CCPP and Prek Toal respectively. This will increase pending additional PA selection on north side of lake. Potentially could include parts of Prey Long forest.	FFI/NRM	x	402,000	21,000	Balance of 21,000 to be attained in the Q1 of Year 3
3.2.10	Establishment of District-level watershed management committees					2	2	2			2	6	Watershed mgmt committees established in 4 provinces (4 in Pursat/Battambang, and 2 in Kampong Thom)	Siem Reap province is more advanced already on this issue and has established committees which could be potentially supported by HARVEST.	FFI/NRM	x	0	6	Delay due to a delay of FFI contract inception. Will begin in Q2 of Y3. LOP remains 6
3.2.11	Initiate public awareness campaigns on NRM/Conservation subjects						1				-	1	Campaigns	Subject 1: value and threats to inland fisheries and wildlife for food security	FFI/NRM	=	0	1	
							1				-	1	Campaigns	Subject 2: PA Law, Forestry Law, Wildlife Law, Land-use Guidelines;		=	0	1	
4	Social Inclusion & Nutrition Program																		
4.1	Gender mainstreaming and social inclusion training to HARVEST & NGO partner alliance staff working under program-funded activities												Training provided to all program staff and partners (on on-going basis)		SI				
4.2	Ensure integration of extreme poor, women, and youth into program activities																		
4.2.1	Extreme poor clients as a percentage of total clients		10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	% of clients that are extreme poor	Individual clients may be in one or more of these groups. Percentage targets represent primary-recipient of program technical assistance in household, not necessarily named heads of households.	SI, ALL (others)	x	8%	2%	
4.2.2	Women clients as a percentage of total clients		40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	% of clients that are women			+	55%	-15%	
4.2.3	Youth clients as a percentage of total clients		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	% of clients that are youth (based on RGC definition)			x	24%	6%	

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4.3	Design and implement specific programs that target poor HHs and women														SI (lead) with major input from ALL components (others)				
4.3.1	Small-scale fish processors				10	10	30	50	50		20	150	Individuals/MSMEs that received TA, training and mentoring to improve and/or expand a) product lines, b) market share, c) business management	This will be closely linked to other activities of SI (e.g., FS/N initiative), FISH and BDS	SI (lead), FISH, BDS (others)	x	0	150	
4.3.2	Small-scale floriculture demos/models			1	1	1	7				3	10	Demos implemented		SI (lead), AG, BDS (others)	x	0	10	Activity is put on hold
4.3.3	Women-owned NTFP micro-enterprises										-	-	Micro-enterprises assisted	See under NRM. SI provides key supporting role.	ffi, NRM, SI (others)	=	0	-	Delay in subcontracting and expected to have 230+ HHs started in Oct 2012 (Q1-Year 3)
4.3.4	Other activities (to be developed)			2		2	3	3			4	10	Activities developed and implemented	Food processing, fresh vegetable re-sales, deserts, mushrooms, etc.	SI, BDS, TBD	x	2	8	Activity is put on hold
4.3.4.1	Commercial womens group														SI, BDS, TBD				
4.4	Design and implement youth program activities										-	-			SI, ALL (others)				
4.4.1	Young farmer groups (fresh or processed agriculture crops, NTFP's, aquaculture raising, MSME development)			10	10	20	30	30				100	MSME groups established and activities implemented	Farming/aquaculture as a business.	SI, AG, AQUA, BDS	x	0	100	
4.4.2	Vocational training and/or non-formal education centers			200	200	200	800	1,000	600		600	3,000	Youth trained in 3 activities	Community level training for internship programs in the areas of computer skills, field agriculture equipment and irrigation pumps.	SI, TRAIN, ALL	+	2,719	281	
4.4.3	Other activities (to be developed)												Other activities developed and implemented	Specific activities to be incorporated into the work plan in Q1.	SI, TBD				
4.5	Nutrition																		
4.5.1	Food security/nutrition initiatives for poor households (home gardens, low-input fish ponds, fruit trees, microprocessing)												Other components include activities directly impacting on food security and nutrition	Also see household gardens under agriculture crops and aquaculture. SI takes critical role in incorporating nutrition activities within program components.	SI, ALL (others)	=	-	-	
4.5.2	Family nutrition education delivered at household and community levels		800	800	800	800	5,600	5,600	5,600		3,200	20,000	Participants in nutrition education activities targeting household-level	Includes 2 cooking demonstrations/ village for 200 villages (50 participants/demo)	SI , ALL (others)	+	17,737	2,263	
4.5.3	Food Security/Nutrition Community Initiatives (develop partnerships and/or design and deliver initiatives that community institutions and focus on increased knowledge and improved practices about food security and nutrition)		5	5	5	10	25	25	25		25	100	Communities and communes where HARVEST works with local institutions to strengthen food security/nutrition	Strengthening nutrition related concepts in schools, health centers, etc. coordinating with RAC and RACHA	SI (others)	+	159	-59	

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4.5.3.1	School gardens		5	5	5	10	25	25	25		25	100	Schools will receive garden training	At least one school/commune teaching good nutrition and gardening through on site training at least 250 students/school or 25,000 students.	SI (others)	+	88	12	
4.5.3.2	Support to district health centers		2	2	2	3	8	2			9	19	District clinics assisted	At least one clinic/district training an average of 4 staff/clinic or 76 health staff.	SI (others)	+	23	-4	
4.5.3.3	Training for commune councils		35	35	35	70	175	175	175		175	700	Participants trained	An average of 7 commune council members will be trained/100 communes and communities.	SI (others)	x	136	564	
4.5.4	Nutritional analyses of traditional foods, including dietary surveys of sample client households		1								1	1	Nutritional analyses conducted		SI (others)	Done	1		
4.5.5	Baseline dietary/nutritional surveys of sample client households, with follow-up surveys on regular basis			baseline			follow-up	follow-up	follow-up	follow-up			Baseline and follow-up surveys conducted	To assess dietary diversity and nutritional status of client household sample	SI (others)	=	On going	N/A	
4.6	Wide-Scale Awareness and Social Marketing																		
4.6.1	Design and deliver technical, public awareness and training modules for use at district, commune and community levels that focus on a) dissemination of technical information, and b) HARVEST issues such as environment, climate change and food security/nutrition		4	6	7	7	10	10			24	44	Training modules designed and delivered	- Training provided under all project components - For example, short videos on drip irrigation, growing mushrooms, finding markets for X, etc., as well as longer videos on CCA or food security - For use in meetings/training with commune councils, villagers, etc., or dissemination on local TV, mobile media vans, U-Tube, etc. - Can be used in multiple ways, multiple times in all HARVEST districts/communes. Total beneficiaries measured as population of districts/communes.	SI, COM, ALL (others)	x	2	42	
4.6.2	Design and deliver technical modules and short-term training courses for use to develop capacity of local NGOs, government agencies and other partners that focus on selected HARVEST issues (e.g., gender & social inclusion, family nutrition, CCA)		1		1		2	2			2	6	Training modules/courses designed and delivered		SI, COM, ALL (others)	+	13	-7	
4.6.3	Develop and deliver social marketing and behavior change programing using TV, radio and other media to reach general public audience on issues that compliment HARVEST work in agriculture, fisheries, NRM, nutrition, etc.			1	2	1	1	1			4	6	Programming developed and delivered	- Programming developed under all project components. - Target audiences are at least regional (Tonle Sap) and may be national.	SI, COM, ALL (others)	x	2	4	

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
5	Capacity Building - BDS Providers																		
5.1	NGOs & CBO Alliance Partners (USAID FORWARD Initiative)													For intensive capacity building in support of USAID's FORWARD initiative					
5.1.1	Selection of NGO & CBO Alliance Partners to provide extension and other services to program's target communities (covering agriculture crops, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry/NRM)	10	9	7							16	26	CBOs and NGOs enter program (signed subcontracts and field activities commence)	Selection based on HARVEST staff review of NGO capabilities; competitive proposals	SI (with support from OPS and ALL)	+	17	9	
5.1.2	Capacity Building of CBO/NGO Alliance Partners													Alliance					
5.1.2.1	Development of improved financial, accounting, procurement systems, including improved staff capabilities (and understanding of USG procurement regulations for future direct contracting with USAID)										-	-	Systems improved and staff trained		OPS	=	On going	N/A	
5.1.2.2	Development of improved systems and staff capabilities in monitoring and evaluation										-	-	Systems improved and staff trained		M&E	=	On going	N/A	
5.1.2.3	Technical training of NGO field-based staff (through mentor relationships with program technicians)										-	-	Field staff trained & skills improved	Covering extension/agronomy, farm chemical safety, nutrition, aquaculture, fisheries, silviculture/forestry, business skills, micro-processing/value-added, postharvest handling, social inclusion, NRM	ALL	=	On going	N/A	
5.2	Input supplier enhancement and training programs	50	20	30	23	20	65	55	40		93	303	Input suppliers active in program and receiving technical assistance and training	Input suppliers receive BDS & tech. support to improve services and products available to local farmers, fishers, etc. Multi-activity programs to strengthen existing and new input supplier businesses; focus on ag (crops) and fisheries input suppliers.	BDS (lead) with support from AG, FISH, etc.	+	285	18	
5.2.1	Technical skills training (agronomy, postharvest, chemical safety, etc.) to input supplier owners and staff	71	30	45	45	30	98	83	60		150	462	Input suppliers (including staff and family members) participated in training events	Agribusiness Input suppliers in the target communes and Fisheries input suppliers in target districts received technical trainings and TA.	AG, POST, FISH	+	965	-503	
5.2.2	Shop & inventory upgrades (expansion of products offered, particularly new technologies being promoted by the project)		25	25	25	25	153	50			100	303	Shops upgraded with new products and customer information boards	Agribusiness Input suppliers in the target communes and Fisheries input suppliers in target districts	AG, POST, FISH, BDS	+	125	178	
5.2.3	New services offered (tractor rentals, seeding, seedlings, etc.)		3	5	5	8	25	30	40		21	116	Input stores offering new services to target clients	Agribusiness Input suppliers in the target communes and Fisheries input suppliers in target districts	AG, FISH, BDS	+	60	56	
5.2.4	Expanded relationships with national and provincial input supply chains				2	2	10	10			4	24	Input suppliers entering into formal distributor relationships	Added new products to target input suppliers and improve relationship with large distributors	BDS, AG, FISH	+	33	-9	

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
5.2.5	Demonstration plots installed at input supply locations (with available land) to promote new technologies and products				15	15	25	25			30	80	Input stores with demo plots and input suppliers trained		AG, FISH (others)	+	52	28	
5.2.6	Distribution of technical information materials			8	8	12					28	28	Technical bulletins made available to input suppliers	Material includes the proper use of agrochemical, business management skills	COM, BDS	x	14	14	
				200000	200000	200000	200000	200000			600,000	1,000,000	Copies distributed to input suppliers customers and stakeholders			x	342,142	657,858	
5.2.7	Improved business skills and partnerships			2	5	5	15	20	22		12	69	Trainings (including study tours) and technical assistance on business skills and services	Project team and alliances	BDS	+	564	-495	The LOP target will increase and under revision/approval from USAID
5.3	NTPF micro enterprise BDS training			4	4	4	12	12	12		12	48	Micro enterprises trained	Micro enterprises engaged in sustainable harvesting, transformation and marketing of NTFP receiving BDS support to develop income generating activities.		x	8	40	
5.4	Seedling nurseries				5	5	15	15	10		10	50	Seedling nursery businesses	New businesses (and jobs) created and/ or new business lines established by existing input suppliers		+	14	36	
6	Marketing & Market Analysis																		
6.1	Crop and product-specific market surveys		1	2	2	2	2	2	2		7	13	Crop and product specific market surveys produced and disseminated	Continued selection of target agricultural crops and products based on market analysis of local, regional and extra-regional markets	MKT	=	7	6	
6.2	Other market surveys (wider level -- village/market structure, market acceptance)	1	1	1			updates	updates	updates		2	3	Other market surveys conducted (with updates in later years)		MKT	+	4	-1	
6.3	Identify and establish formal and informal markets/buyers for program clients and others	60	119	120	120	120	480	480	480		479	1,979	Buyers and/or linkages identified	Includes contract farming arrangements with processors and other buyers	MKT	+	824	1155	
6.4	Evaluate and help implement simple market information reporting and dissemination methods (e.g. mobile phone MMS price and buyer opportunities)										-	-	Evaluation done in Q2/Q3; if feasible system(s) implemented with partners		MKT				
6.4.1	Evaluate potential systems and identify partners										-	-	Evaluation completed, system designed, partner(s) identified		MKT	=	0	0	
6.4.2	Implement system(s) with partner(s)										-	-	System(s) implemented with partner(s)	Potential sponsor support for MMS from input supplier and financial institutions	MKT, BDS	=	0	0	
6.5	Train counterparts, trade associations and government staff in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products					15	15				15	30	Counterpart staff trained in market analysis	Training includes each participant producing one crop/product-specific market survey	MKT	+	23	7	

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
7	Finance & Financial Services																		
7.1	Develop Credit Information Sharing mechanism (CIS) so that farmers have access to various financial products available in the market (# villages)		31			30					61	61	Credit information system within target villages (billboards)	Numbers show billboard installation; maintenance of updated MFI information to be updated regularly	FIN	+	100	-39	
7.2	Train MFI lending staff in agricultural loan analysis and assessment	24		20		20	40	40	40		40	184	MFI and other financial institution lending staff training in agricultural loan analysis		FIN, AG, AQUA	+	104	80	
7.3	Produce financial assessment tools and cash flows for all primary target products		2	2	2	2	updates	updates	updates		8	8	Assessments tools and cash flows produced (with On going updates)	For use by MFIs and other financial institutions to assess agriculture lending	FIN, POST, AG, AQUA	=	8	0	
7.4	Assist rice millers, other medium- to large-scale agribusinesses in developing business plans, feasibility studies, and loan applications			4	4	4	16	16	16	2	12	62	Agribusinesses assisted with development of business plans, feasibility studies, and/or loan applications		POS, FIN, BDS, POST, AG, AQUA (emc)	+	21	41	
7.5	Implement pilot small-scale warehouse receipts program for rice at community levels				2	2					4	4	Pilot (community-level) warehouse receipts programs for rice implemented	Will require community group organization and construction of small-scale storage infrastructure; demonstrations to assess feasibility for wider roll-out	FIN, POL, AG (STTA)	x	0	4	Pending review with USAID
7.6	Assist community-based agribusinesses to increase working capital through loans from financial institutions, better credit terms with distributors, and other means			8	8	8	32	32	32	32	24	152	Input stores, rice millers and others accessing financing from banks, distributors, or other sources		FIN, BDS, AG	+	47	105	
7.7	Development of input store credit products for farm customers (assist community-level input suppliers with improving or initiating credit facilities to farmers)			8	8	8	32	32	32	32	24	152	Stores offering input credit		FIN, BDS, AG	+	26	126	
7.8	Train farmers and other agribusinesses in record keeping and other business skills										-	-	Farmers and other agribusinesses trained in record keeping and other business skills	This activity is On going as needed	FIN, BDS, AG, AQUA, POST (others)	=	On going	N/A	
8	Policy, Analytics, and Enabling Environment																		
8.1	Develop online pesticide registry with government counterpart (MAFF, Department of Agricultural Legislation)										-	-	Online pesticide registry established	Will provide transparency in status of approved farm chemicals; labels; translations in Khmer	POL, IT, AG				
8.1.1	Assess needs of MAFF and interest										-	-	Needs and interest assessed	Findings will determine whether activities 8.1.2-8.1.4 are continued.	POL, AG	=	0	0	
8.1.2	Design database structure (including web accessibility)										-	-	Database designed		IT, AG	=	0	0	
8.1.3	Import data (including labeling and use instructions, with translations into Khmer)										-	-	Data imported		IT, POL, AG	=	0	0	
8.1.4	Train local counterpart staff on updating (including Department of Customs and Excise)										-	-	Counterpart staff trained		POL, IT, AG	=	On going	N/A	
8.2	Improve government capacity to review and register new agricultural chemicals										-	-	Counterpart staff trained; procedures/processes improved		POL, AG		833	N/A	
8.3	Develop and implement alliances with private sector and other partners			1		1	2	2	2		2	8	Alliances formed	Numbers show alliance agreement timing; implemented over LOP.		x	0	8	TBD with USAID

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
8.4	Support to public sector counterparts for effective policies and regulations that improve efficiencies and enabling environment										-	-							
8.4.1	Assist MAFF in producing regulations on plant breeders rights				1						1	1	One regulation on plant breeders rights	Work with MAFF and national consultants; pending MAFF approval	POL, AG	=	On going	0	
8.4.2	Assist MAFF in preparing technical procedures (code of practices) on quality rice seeds production				1						1	1	Technical procedure (code of conduct) on quality rice seeds production	Work with MAFF and national consultants, pending MAFF approval	POL, AG, STTA	=	On going	0	
8.4.3	Assist government to produce practical regulations to implement the sub-decree on contract farming					1					1	1				=	On going	0	
8.4.3.1	Assess initial implementation of contract farming										-	-	Assessment done		POL, AG				
8.4.3.2	Assist government with draft regulations and mechanisms to implement the sub-decree					1					1	1	Assistance provided with regulations and mechanisms		POL, AG	x	0	1	
8.4.4	Assist relevant government agencies to establish food safety regulations										-	-	Food safety regulations established		POL, AG, POST	Done			
8.4.5	Develop code of practice for grades and standards for rice for the RGC (in cooperation with other development partners and private sector)						1				-	1	Code of practice (grades and standards) development for rice		POL, AG	Done	1		
8.4.6	Assist MoE in preparing policies or regulations promoting sustainable NRM and conservation (includes laws, sub-decrees, and directives on biodiversity and conservation)										-	-	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance		POL, NRM	=	On going		
8.4.7	Others initiatives (to be determined)						3	4	4		-	11	Other HARVEST-supported policy initiatives to improve enabling environment		POL	=	0	11	
8.5	Analytic Cross-Cutting																		
8.5.1	Conduct a feasibility study and provide recommendations for larger-scale private warehouse receipts systems for rice		1								1	1	Evaluation to lead to specific activities that will be detailed in updated work plan		POL, FIN, AG, STTA (emc)	Done	1		
8.5.2	Social economic assessments of potential irrigation projects for certified rice and high value crops	4	3	3	2	2	4	2			10	20	Economic assessments of potential irrigation projects conducted		AG, POL	+	16	4	
8.5.3	Production costs	2	3	3	3	3	6	6	6		12	32	Production cost surveys conducted	To be used to assess effectiveness of ag interventions (lower unit costs) and for use by financial institutions	POL, M&E, AG	+	15	17	
8.5.4	Other project internal analytical work (to be determined based on needs)										-	-	Other internal project analytical work completed as identified and required		POL	=	TBD		
8.5.5	Analytical work on national level in conjunction with local research organizations (e.g. CDRI, EIC, etc.)										-	-	Other analytical work completed as identified and required	Utilizing network of donors working on agricultural policy and enabling environment for collaboration	POL	=	TBD		

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			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
9	Limited Participant Training Program																		
9.1	Development of local participant training programs with local universities (including potential field internships with program technicians)					20	20	20	20		20	80	Participants in programs developed with local universities (including field internships with program technicians)	Activities to be incorporated based on MOUs with local universities. Activities will likely include curriculum/program development, teacher capacity development, materials support, visiting experts, paid field internships	TRAIN, ALL	=	20	60	
9.2	Identification and development of shorter-term certificate based programs in critical technical needs areas (local, regional and US)	3	5	5	5	5	20	20	20		20	83	Placements in shorter-term programs (local, regional and US)	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN (iie), ALL	+	52	31	
9.3	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (US)					4	4				4	8	Placements in longer-term programs at US institutions	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN (iie), ALL	+	10	-2	
9.4	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (regional)					8	8				8	16	Placements in longer-term programs at regional institutions	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN (iie), ALL	x	4	12	
9.5	Identification and development of longer-term Cambodian-based programs (e.g. MScs) in critical technical needs areas (e.g. nutrition, biodiversity)					20	20				20	40	Placements in longer-term programs at local institutions	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN, ALL	x	18	22	
10	Monitoring & Evaluation																		
10.1	Performance Monitoring Plan																		
10.1.1	Indicators reviewed on regular based to meet future USAID/W/FTF and USAID/Cambodia guidance and needs										-	-	New indicators added as required based on changing USAID requirements	USAID/W monitoring and evaluation guidance, including final indicators, are still being developed and finalized.	M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.1.2	PIRS finalized for any new indicators and/or adjusted for changes in USAID indicator definitions										-	-	PIRS added or amended as required		M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.1.3	PMP indicator targets reviewed based on results; adjusted as required with USAID approval		1				1	1	1		1	4	PMP indicator targets reviewed on annual basis	PMP indicator targets should be reviewed at least on an annual basis to determine whether adjustments may be required (either upwards or downwards based on changed circumstances). USAID approval required for any changes.	M&E	=	1	3	

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
10.2	Workplan Performance Monitoring																		
10.2.1	Workplan Performance Monitoring Plan developed for each annual workplan (to capture activity deliverables targets, including sources, timing, verification, and methodologies)		1				1	1	1		1	4	Workplan Performance Monitoring Plans developed		M&E	=	1	3	
10.2.2	Collection and compilation of data for activity deliverable targets; monthly reports to program management (including quarterly and annual comprehensive reports)	1	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	3	12	52	Monthly reports on workplan progress (including more comprehensive quarterly and annual reports)		M&E	+	13	39	
10.3	CIRIS M&E System Management																		
10.3.1	Customization of CIRIS M&E system for HARVEST indicators (PMP and workplan)										-	-	CIRIS customized as required	Includes support to global Fintrac M&E in designing new indicators, methodologies, and reports for new FTF indicators (e.g. unique trainees, tracking at low-level administrative units, new household gender definitions, etc.)	M&E, IT	=	On going	N/A	
10.3.2	On going data collection by project staff for performance monitoring										-	-	All project staff enter data on on-going (daily) basis into CIRIS	M&E responsible for validation, collection of specific workplan and PMP indicators	ALL, M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.3.3	Design of customized CIRIS reports for program management and field technicians										-	-	New customized reports designed as required based on management and field technician staff needs		M&E, IT	=	On going	N/A	
10.3.4	CIRIS data import tools for alliance partner NGOs										-	-	Tools developed in Y1 Q1, On going customization as required		M&E, IT	=	On going	N/A	
10.3.5	CIRIS data validation (identification of outliers, missing data, and field-based validation)										-	-	CIRIS data validated on regular basis	Schedule/checklist of monthly validation tasks developed and adhered to.	M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.4	Alliance Partner M&E Reporting Systems																		
10.4.1	All partner alliances include individual M&E plans (tied to HARVEST higher level indicators, as well as workplan deliverable targets)										-	-	M&E plans developed with each partner as alliance initiated with program		M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.4.2	Partner alliance staff training in program M&E methodology										-	-	Partner M&E staff trained to meet subcontract M&E requirements		M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.4.3	Data collection and validation from program alliance partners (for inclusion in CIRIS and other databases)										-	-	Data collected and validated from program partners, imported into CIRIS and/or other databases as required		M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.5	Baseline Survey and Impact Evaluations																		
10.5.1	Baseline Survey																		
10.5.1.1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed for baseline survey				1						1	1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed (October)	Local subcontractor to be utilized to increase local capacity and for better local knowledge.	M&E, STTA	Done	1		
10.5.1.2	Baseline methodology finalized with baseline survey subcontractor and specialized STTA (including: sample size and method of calculation; matching criteria for treatment/control groups; identification of treatment/control sites to participate in the survey)				1						1	1	Methodology finalized for baseline survey (October)	Subject to USAID approval. Needs to take into account new and changing USAID guidance on FTF baseline data collection. STTA Specialist (Gary Woller) to be used on recurrent intermittent basis to supplement local subcontractor.	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1		

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance	Comment
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
10.5.1.3	Finalization of survey instruments (including field testing)										-	-	Survey instruments designed, tested and finalized (early November)	Survey forms designed (see latest FTF guidance); field tested with small household sample; finalization based on field testing results.	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done			
10.5.1.4	Identification of survey respondents										-	-	Survey respondents identified (early November)		baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done			
10.5.1.5	Baseline survey field data collection										-	-	Field data collection for baseline survey data (Nov-Jan)	Includes recruitment, training and supervision of field data collectors.	baseline survey subcontractor	Done			
10.5.1.6	Prepare SPSS shell and enter data (with adequate quality control measures and cleaning data of all errors)										-	-	SPSS shell created (Nov); data entered (Nov-Jan)		baseline survey subcontractor	x			
10.5.1.7	Final baseline survey report (with data)					1					1	1	Final report with data submitted to USAID (Feb)		baseline survey subcontractor, STTA	x			
10.5.2	Mid-Term and Final Evaluations					1				1	-	2	Mid-term and final evaluations completed following baseline survey methodology		baseline survey subcontractor, STTA	=	0	2	
10.5.3	Annual interim surveys conducted to gauge primary HARVEST PMP indicators' progress					1	1	1	1		1	4	Interim surveys conducted	Less rigorous methodology and sampling than baseline and mid/final evaluation. To gauge interim progress and primary high-level PMP indicators' targets.	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	=	1	3	
10.6	Other Special M&E Surveys																		
10.6.1	Input supplier sales		baseline			1	1	1	1		1	4	Surveys conducted	To gauge increased sales by input suppliers in program target communities; to gauge increased use of improved technologies and rate of adoption	M&E, BDS	+	2	2	
10.6.2	Client productivity surveys										-	-	Surveys conducted	To gauge productivity increases for selected target products (including estimating productivity increases and decreases in unit costs of production by applying different technologies)	M&E, AG, AQUA	=	On going	N/A	
10.6.3	Other special surveys (to be determined)										-	-	Surveys conducted	Other special surveys to be determined based on component, management, and USAID needs	M&E		TBD		
10.7	Other Reporting																		
10.7.1	Quarterly/annual report preparation	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	4	21		Support to preparation of quarterly and annual reports, including update of workplan and PMP status, as well as other inputs as required.	COM, M&E, ALL	=	7	14	
10.7.2	Success story production	1	7	4	4	4	16	16	16	4	19	72	Success stories produced and distributed		COM, M&E, ALL	=	20	52	
10.7.3	Monthly Project Bulletins	5	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	2	12	55	Monthly bulletins produced and disseminated		COM, M&E, ALL	=	17	38	

Status Key	
done	Completed
+	Ahead of Schedule
=	On Schedule
X	Behind Schedule

Key to Abbreviation in Responsibilities Column	
Program Departments/Units	
AG	Ag Production/Crops
AQUA	Aquaculture
FISH	Fisheries
NRM	NRM/Forestry
SI	Social Inclusion/Nutrition
POST	Postharvest/Processing
MKT	Marketing
POL	Policy & Analysis
BDS	BDS
FIN	Finance
IT	Information Technology
TRAIN	Participant Training
M&E	M&E
OPS	Operations/Funds Management
COM	Communications
ALL	All program units/components
Subcontractors/Partners	
AU	Auburn University
Aruna	Aruna Technology
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
AE	Advancing Engineering
EMC	Emerging Markets Consulting
IIE	Institute for International Education
Others	Other subcontractors/partners (TBD)

ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REPORT

Status Date: September 30, 2012											
No	INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE	METHOD	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	TO DATE Target	TO DATE Actual	LOP Target	LOP Balance	UNITS
Project Objective: Improved Food Security											
1	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	FTF 3.1.9.1-3	Impact	IE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TBD	n/a	Percent
2	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (10% extreme poor)	FTF 4.5.2-13	Output	CIRIS	10,542	37,708	11,250	38,416	70,000	31,584	Households
3	Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG targeted beneficiaries	FTF 4.5-9	Impact	IE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TBD	n/a	US\$
4	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	FTF 3.1.9.1-2	Impact	IE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TBD	n/a	Number
Intermediate Result 1: Increased Food Availability											
5	Average percent change in productivity (kg/ha) of targeted crops/products	Custom	Outcome	IE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75%	n/a	Percent
6	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	FTF 4.5.2-7	Output	CIRIS	37,725	44,699	41,862	48,836	140,000	91,164	Individuals
7	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (*)	FTF 4.5.2-5	Outcome	IE	n/a	19,762	n/a	19,762	44,100	24,338	Individuals
8	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2-2	Outcome	CIRIS	3,082	3,231	3,100	3,249	21,600	18,351	Hectares
9	Number of households who have adopted diversified cropping systems as a result of USG assistance (*)	Custom	Outcome	IE	n/a	6,415	n/a	6,415	31,500	25,085	Households
10	Number of policies/regulations/ administrative procedures analysed with USG assistance proposed	FTF 4.5.1-24	Outcome	CIRIS	6	6	10	6	28	22	Policies / regulations / administrative procedures
Immediate Result 2: Increased Food Access											
11	Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product (*)	FTF 4.5-4	Outcome	IE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TBD	n/a	US\$
12	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm/SME level) attributed to FTF implementation	FTF 4.5.2-23	Outcome	CIRIS	n/a	0.98	n/a	0.98	28	27.02	US\$ millions
13	Value of new private sector investment in the agricultural sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation	FTF 4.5.2-38	Outcome	IE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	n/a	US\$ millions

Status Date: September 30, 2012											
No	INDICATOR	SOURCE	TYPE	METHOD	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Actual	TO DATE Target	TO DATE Actual	LOP Target	LOP Balance	UNITS
Intermediate Result 3: Improved Natural Resource Management and Resilience and Mitigation to Climate Change											
14	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	BIO 4.8.1-27	Output	CIRIS	4,000	13,400	7,375	16,775	27,000	10,225	Individuals
15	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	BIO 4.8.1-26	Outcome	CIRIS	96,587	402,000	98,027	402,000	389,342	(12,658)	Hectares
16	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	BIO 4.8.1-6	Impact	IE	TBD	n/a	TBD	n/a	TBD	n/a	Individuals
17	Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (calculating data from ind # 15)	GCC 4.8-7	Outcome	CIRIS	TBD	n/a	TBD	n/a	TBD	n/a	Metric tons
Intermediate Result 4: Increased Capacity of Public, Private and Civil Society to Address Food Security & Climate Change											
18	Number of climate change mitigation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	GCC 4.8.2-8	Output	CIRIS	2	n/a	2	n/a	12	12	Tools / technologies / methodologies
19	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	GCC 4.8.2-26	Impact	IE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45,500	n/a	Stakeholders
20	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2-11	Output	CIRIS	250	336	300	386	1,000	614	Organizations / Associations
21	Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2-28	Outcome	CIRIS	n/a	255	n/a	255	700	445	Organizations / Associations
22	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	FTF 4.5.2-30	Output	CIRIS	500	n/a	500	406	3,500	3,094	Loans
METHOD	CIRIS: Data collected by contractor/implementing partner based on a sample and stored in CIRIS data base										
	IE: Data collected by third party contracted by USAID/Cambodia										
	(*) Preliminary result from performance monitoring survey										
Note:	Indicator #18 - target not attained due to the delay in initiating the NRM mitigation contract										

ANNEX III: CLIENT INFORMATION

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2012)															
Province	Location		# Clients - Ag	# Clients - Fish	# Clients - Fsty	#CFI	#CF	Sector Focus				Target Populations			
	District	Village						Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Bak Amraek	48	9				■	■		■	281	1,223	27%	46%
		Doung Mea	36	6		Joint Rohal Suong village		■	■		■	163	555	15%	25%
		Rohal Suong	61			1		■	■		■	359	1,448	36%	29%
		Sdei	30	7		Joint Rohal Suong village		■	■		■	260	1,122	12%	15%
		Anlong Ta Uor		3		1			■		■	402	1,607	14%	20%
		Preaek Toal		3		1			■		■	688	3,141	17%	23%
		Preaek Luong	8					■			■	388	1,834	9%	34%
		Rohal Suong	30	5				■	■		■	289	623	16%	20%
		Ballang Leu	44	5				■	■		■	249	1,236	13%	18%
		Ballang Mean Chey	37					■			■	107	535	15%	15%
	Bavel	Prey Sangha	59	11				■	■		■	426	2,198	11%	23%
		Svay Sa	26	7				■			■	160	796	14%	23%
		Khnach Romeas	84	1				■	■		■	628	3,216	8%	19%
		Svay Chrum	25					■			■	257	1,214	9%	15%
		Banan	19			1				■	■	373	1,632	11%	19%
	Banan	Braboh	30			Joint Banan village		■		■	■	186	872	18%	12%
		Doung	21			Joint Banan village		■		■	■	133	557	4%	13%
		Thkov				Joint Banan village				■	■	172	720	15%	19%
		Anlok Kaong				Joint Banan village				■	■	122	550	3%	11%
		Chamkar Svay				Joint Banan village				■	■	257	1,248	14%	24%
		Snoeng Kaet				Joint Banan village				■	■	420	1,844	32%	18%
		Sambuor Meas				Joint Banan village				■	■	305	1,335	9%	11%
		Rumchey	14			1		■		■	■	356	910	9%	20%
		Kampong Chaeng	11					■			■	172	772	8%	13%
		Kanhchroung	13					■			■	102	169	7%	16%
		Krala Peas	16					■			■	301	1,231	6%	4%
		Ta Song	30					■			■	130	582	5%	10%
		Ou Pong Moan	6					■			■	505	3,463	5%	3%
		Ou Ta Nhea	11					■			■	343	1,045	9%	1%
		Paoy Svay	10					■			■	339	1,472	3%	2%
		Prey Phdau	6					■			■	222	1,009	7%	7%
		Ta Kream	9					■			■	329	1,026	5%	2%
		Ta Ngaen	6					■			■	736	2,920	8%	7%
		Bay Damram	2					■			■	286	1,345	2%	2%
		Tuol Chranien	1					■			■	202	855	5%	5%
	Thma Koul	Chrey Thmei	5					■			■	207	674	19%	21%
		Khal Khmaoch	28	2				■	■		■	289	1,191	29%	29%
		Svay Chrum	24					■			■	342	1,282	14%	17%
		Ou Ta Ki	46	4				■			■	803	3,359	40%	3%
		Tras	61	7				■	■		■	360	1,631	34%	14%
		Ballang Kraom	44	9				■	■		■	427	1,917	16%	12%
		Prakeab	58	1				■			■	582	2,839	13%	7%
		Rung Chrey	41	14				■	■		■	258	1,429	16%	6%
		Tuol	29	8				■	■		■	150	770	21%	11%
		Ang Cheung	56	6		1		■	■		■	320	1,737	7%	15%
		Thmei	45					■			■	409	2,112	12%	8%
		Kouk Khpos	58					■			■	226	1,134	23%	8%
		Samraong	33					■			■	169	765	13%	23%
		Preah Ponlea	37					■			■	527	2,449	9%	10%
		Chrouy Mtes	22					■			■	238	1,208	20%	3%
	Moung Ruessei	Chong Chamnay	42	9				■	■		■	450	2,013	16%	16%
		Chrey Cheung	52	4				■	■		■	334	1,385	16%	14%
		Mreah Prov	70	10				■	■		■	302	1,310	26%	13%
		Chong Pralay	45					■			■	238	997	17%	16%
		Tras	55	3				■	■		■	206	843	24%	12%
		Koun K'ae Muoy	49	8				■	■		■	244	1,007	32%	4%
		Chrey Muoy	33	6				■			■	180	682	18%	22%
		Stueng Thmei	19	6				■	■		■	172	750	8%	12%
		Tuol Ta Thon	26					■			■	177	831	16%	19%
		Robas Mongkol	30					■			■	212	870	14%	17%
	Samlout	Pralay Sdau	23					■			■	151	634	21%	15%
		Sdei Stueng	23					■			■	238	994	30%	7%
		Veal	24					■			■	137	552	30%	6%
		Kandal	55		52	1		■		■	■	71	301	16%	28%
		Phnum Rai	29		44	1		■		■	■	159	608	40%	40%
	Rotonak Mondol	Srae Reach	13					■			■	94	432	10%	20%
		Tuek Sab				1				■	■	98	448	22%	6%
		Phlov Meas			53	Joint Phlov Meas village				■	■	317	1,499	28%	22%
		Sek Sak				Joint Phlov Meas village				■	■	190	845	48%	17%
		Ou Traeng				Joint Phlov Meas village				■	■	51	236	10%	53%
Sub-Total Battambang	7	70	1,868	154	149	4	5	59	26	15	61	19,976	88,039	16%	14%

Notes: 1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)
 2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)
 3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)
 Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2012)																	
Location			# Clients- Ag	# Clients- Fish	# Clients- Fsty	#CFI	#CF	Sector Focus				# HHs	Target Populations				
Province	District	Village						Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages		Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Pursat	Bakan	Bak Meaek	46	6				■	■		■	210	915	19%	11%	30%	
		Khmar Totueng	62	4				■	■		■	193	828	23%	4%	28%	
		Krouch Saeuch	63	1				■	■		■	93	402	25%	4%	29%	
		Phteah Sla	86	13				■	■		■	152	675	24%	5%	30%	
		Tuol Angkrong	2	7				■	■		■	50	209	8%	6%	14%	
		Daemum Roka	28	3				■	■		■	94	378	7%	20%	28%	
		Kampong Kdei	39	6				■	■		■	102	438	30%	26%	56%	
		Pralay Rumdeng	90	12				■	■		■	112	536	6%	14%	21%	
		Prasat	64	7				■	■		■	222	995	14%	16%	30%	
		Rumlech	69	8				■	■		■	194	863	16%	12%	28%	
		Rung Ta Kok	37	5				■	■		■	220	838	14%	15%	28%	
		Bakan	96	6				■	■		■	255	1,182	13%	11%	24%	
		Chamkar Ou	43	11				■	■		■	135	610	28%	11%	40%	
		Kab Kralanh	63	5				■	■		■	123	538	15%	17%	32%	
		Ou Rumchek	89	10				■	■		■	255	1,243	7%	12%	19%	
		Stueng Kambot	52					■	■		■	204	800	10%	12%	23%	
		Poulyum	22					■	■		■	195	933	8%	12%	21%	
		Srae Lvea	50					■	■		■	230	938	12%	18%	30%	
		Damnak Thnong	42	2				■	■		■	195	872	11%	8%	19%	
		Khvav	28					■	■		■	233	897	18%	13%	31%	
		Snay Toul	8					■	■		■	115	431	13%	16%	29%	
		Thmei	22					■	■		■	104	419	15%	13%	28%	
		Krasang Kruo	24					■	■		■	235	1,020	9%	10%	19%	
		Boeng Chhuk	15					■	■		■	190	302	21%	6%	27%	
		Anlong Kray	18					■	■		■	173	852	12%	12%	24%	
		Bat Kokir Chas	33					■	■		■	160	638	20%	11%	31%	
		Bat Kokir Thmei	25					■	■		■	298	1,165	14%	14%	28%	
		Chamkar Khloy	35					■	■		■	227	962	18%	17%	35%	
		Ou Ta Paong	26					■	■		■	309	2,140	18%	20%	37%	
		Phsar Andaet	42					■	■		■	202	2,526	13%	14%	27%	
		Robaoh Reang	40					■	■		■	211	859	19%	16%	35%	
		Thnuoh Ta Chab	24					■	■		■	283	1,339	7%	13%	21%	
		Boeng Prei	37					■	■		■	45	1,162	47%	53%	100%	
		Chamkar Ou	18					■	■		■	162	775	17%	9%	26%	
		Kandoeng Meas	24					■	■		■	205	465	10%	17%	26%	
		Trapeang Chorning	6					■	■		■	328	1,733	6%	21%	27%	
	Krakor	Krang Thum	61	8	60		1	■	■	■	■	141	676	9%	17%	26%	
		Ou ach Kok	59	8	2		1	■	■	■	■	165	682	12%	17%	29%	
		Thnoeng	38	6	12		1	■	■	■	■	109	520	7%	15%	22%	
		Beng	21	7				■	■		■	134	303	29%	22%	52%	
		Boeng Veal	13	6		Joint Dang Tuek Leach village			■	■		■	232	1,144	28%	0%	28%
		Chambak Thum	69	2		Joint Dang Tuek Leach village			■	■		■	222	1,100	12%	3%	15%
Dang Tuek Leach		67	6		1		■	■		■	122	590	18%	7%	25%		
Kandal		79	1		Joint Dang Tuek Leach village			■	■		■	134	662	25%	3%	28%	
Chheu Teal		50						■	■		■	159	799	16%	14%	30%	
Saen Pen		67	8					■	■		■	108	781	6%	10%	16%	
Tbaeng Chrum		54	6					■	■		■	191	914	14%	3%	17%	
Chrolong		25						■	■		■	107	469	23%	12%	36%	
Krang Veaeng		27						■	■		■	174	691	37%	18%	56%	
Krabei Sa		21						■	■		■	140	634	14%	12%	26%	
Thmei		20						■	■		■	589	2,725	24%	17%	41%	
Phnum Kravanh		Ou Bak Tra	45		67		1	■	■		■	475	2,480	38%	13%	51%	
		Roveang	37		40		1	■	■		■	187	773	28%	31%	59%	
		Veal	76		29		1	■	■		■	213	1,007	29%	13%	41%	
	Kol Totueng	24				1	■	■		■	277	1,182	20%	13%	34%		
	Kampeaeng	15					■	■		■	295	1,300	29%	17%	46%		
	Ou Sav	32					■	■		■	272	1,250	31%	25%	56%		
Sub-Total Pursat	3	57	2,368	164	210	1	7	57	26	7	57	11,160	52,560	18%	14%	32%	

- Notes: 1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)
2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)
3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)

Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages – Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2012)

Cambodia HARVEST - Villages - Clients, Sector Focus, and Target Populations (as of September 30, 2017)																		
Location			# Clients Ag	# Clients Fish	# Clients Fsty	#CFI	#CF	Sector Focus				Target Populations						
Province	District	Village						Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2		
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Samraong	50	4				■	■			■	170	877	7%	7%	13%	
		Kouk Nguon	94	4				■	■			■	90	462	6%	9%	15%	
		Lvea Choum	84	4				■	■			■	215	1035	17%	13%	30%	
		Skon		3	31		1		■	■	■	■	102	723	24%	9%	32%	
		Chong Prey	60					■				■	208	968	24%	23%	47%	
		Kampong Svay	73									■	224	1108	21%	19%	40%	
		Prey Preah	43									■	126	565	16%	31%	47%	
		Tiem Chas	62					■				■	353	1853	14%	19%	33%	
		Ou Sambuor	166						■			■	281	2282	10%	11%	21%	
		Thnal Baek	52					■				■	866	4223	13%	10%	22%	
	Prasat Ballangk	Bos Veaeng	76		31			1				■	129	703	16%	22%	37%	
		Ruessel Duoch	32	3	45		1		■	■	■	■	121	597	15%	35%	50%	
	Sandan	Tum Ar			12			1			■	■	222	1042	14%	22%	37%	
	Santuk	Banteay Yumreach	234	2					■	■			■	300	1356	1%	9%	11%
		Leav	34	5			1	1	■	■	■	■	■	208	1059	16%	12%	28%
		Prasat	35	1	Joint Leav village				■	■			■	224	1011	5%	15%	21%
		Ta Nhaok	125	3	Joint Leav village				■	■			■	167	888	16%	11%	27%
		Traeuy Myab	164	5	Joint Leav village				■	■			■	232	1026	6%	21%	21%
		Boeng Lvea	114						■				■	254	1368	4%	9%	13%
		Tbaeng	87						■				■	182	830	19%	27%	46%
		Khvaek	134						■				■	147	647	1%	8%	8%
		Prey Phlu	119						■				■	101	463	9%	25%	34%
		Snao	221						■				■	218	915	4%	10%	13%
		Sivottha	250						■				■	315	1646	10%	5%	14%
		Panhha Chi	100						■				■	282	1375	11%	5%	16%
		Khley	38						■				■	259	1160	7%	15%	22%
		S'ang	41						■				■	78	377	0%	15%	15%
		Tuol Sangkae	30						■				■	192	917	7%	17%	23%
		Thomm Neath	50						■				■	201	1049	10%	18%	28%
	Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Samraong	58	6					■	■			■	207	1062	17%	18%	35%
		Pramat dei	38	3					■	■			■	158	717	10%	21%	31%
		Ou Kanthor Khang Tboung	194						■				■	323	1550	15.20%	19%	34%
		Roluos	167						■				■	271	1298	26%	22%	48%
		Srayov Tboung	63						■				■	219	1252	18%	22%	41%
	Prasat Sambour	Beng	31		26			1				■	■	79	727	75%	3%	77%
		Kampong Chheu Teal	72						■				■	466	1795	3%	6%	10%
		Trapeang Chuk	85						■				■	122	619	15%	21%	35%
		Chramas	64						■				■	170	1252	12%	12%	24%
Sub-Total Kampong Thom	6	38	3,340	43	145	1	6	36	12	6	37	8,482	42,797	12%	15%	27%		

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages – Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2012)

Location		#Clients- Ag	#Clients- Fish	#Clients- Fsty	#CFI	#CF	Sector Focus				Target Populations						
Province	District						Village	Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
SIEM REAP	Chi Kraeng	Damrei Chhlang	99	6			■	■		■	254	1,195	20%	30%	50%		
		Ou	101					■			166	1,207	45%	50%	95%		
	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sar Cheung	33		49		1	■		■	51	247	6%	18%	24%		
		Baek Kamphleung	121	9				■	■		123	551	7%	15%	22%		
		Kouk Chen	119	6				■	■		148	610	2%	15%	17%		
		Chob			8		1				58	400	40%	29%	69%		
		Bos			16	Joint Chob village		■			232	1,199	13%	19%	33%		
		Rumdeng			4	Joint Chob village		■			131	655	27%	16%	43%		
		Samraong			5	Joint Chob village		■			225	1,161	26%	18%	44%		
		Sambat			9	Joint Chob village		■			145	795	28%	17%	45%		
		Damrei Chhlang			13	Joint Chob village		■			75	414	37%	0%	37%		
		Chhuk				Joint Chob village		■			99	557	11%	12%	23%		
		Stueng	63					■			255	1,036	25%	10%	35%		
		Svay Chrum	83	9				■	■		207	414	23%	29%	52%		
		Thnal Chaek	70	6				■	■		318	1,607	21%	15%	35%		
	Banteay Srei	Skun			23		1			■	158	1,065	17%	13%	30%		
		Tbaeng Lech	108					■			179	782	12%	15%	27%		
	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	103					■			176	385	2%	10%	12%		
		Ta Chek	57					■			136	715	5%	14%	19%		
	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek			8		1			■	237	1,229	4%	14%	18%		
		Ta Trav			7	Joint Svay Chek village					255	1,344	10%	24%	34%		
		Kandaol				Joint Svay Chek village		■			236	752	17%	21%	39%		
		Bos Ta Trav				Joint Svay Chek village		■			166	853	18%	27%	45%		
		Kouk Kak				Joint Svay Chek village		■			180	893	12%	11%	23%		
		Preah Kou Chas				Joint Svay Chek village		■			67	331	28%	21%	49%		
		Bampenh Reach	60					■			141	416	15%	15%	30%		
		Spean Thmei	56					■			73	357	25%	27%	52%		
		Chob Saom	73					■			137	703	22%	24%	46%		
		Peak Snaeng Thmei	83					■			364	1,815	28%	18%	46%		
		Sandan	59					■			154	712	18%	36%	54%		
		Prasat Bakong	Kouk Thlok	69					■			315	1,522	8%	5%	14%	
	Trapeang Tuem		94					■			268	1,228	14%	6%	20%		
	Ta Trav		54					■			246	1,179	4%	2%	7%		
	Trapeang Thnal		73	3				■	■		207	1,032	7%	2%	9%		
	Sret Khang Lech		72					■			199	934	5%	3%	8%		
	Stueng				21		1		■		254	1,218	13%	15%	28%		
	Puok	Puok Chas	101					■			257	1,036	3%	2%	5%		
		Ampil	132					■			155	743	4%	9%	13%		
		Doun Sva	204					■			265	1,330	15%	14%	28%		
Sub-Total Siem Reap		6	39	2,087	39	163	0	5	24	6	16	24	7,312	34,622	15%	16%	31%
Grand Total Four Provinces		22	204	9,663	400	667	6	23	176	70	44	179	46,930	218,018	16%	14%	30%

Notes: 1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)
2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)
3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)

Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Partner Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2012)																		
Location		# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	Sector Focus						Target Populations				
Province	District							BDS	School Garden	Commune FS/N	Health Center	Rice Miller	MFI	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Bavel	13	6	1	1	5		■	■	■	■	■		24,044	110,498	21%	16%	37%
	Banan	20		2	3			■		■	■	■		20,466	80,963	14%	13%	27%
	Aek Phnum	6	2	4	1	1		■	■	■	■	■		16,135	68,745	17%	21%	38%
	Moung Ruessei	19	2	5	2	2		■	■	■	■	■		25,610	110,670	20%	16%	36%
	Thma Koul	35	11	8	4	8		■	■	■	■	■		25,479	116,247	20%	14%	34%
	Krong Battambang			2		2	5			■			■	24,166	116,988	12%	17%	29%
	Sangkae			3		1				■		■		24,644	77,882	19%	19%	39%
	Samlout		2	4	2					■	■			8,616	39,169	16%	22%	38%
	Rotonak Mondol			1	1					■	■			8,892	32,185	23%	19%	42%
Sub-Total Battambang	9	93	23	30	14	19	5	5	5	9	7	6	1	178,052	753,347	18%	17%	8%
Pursat	Bakan	40	14	5		1		■	■	■		■		28,103	82,120	16%	14%	30%
	Kandieng					1						■		13,703	60,948	18%	23%	41%
	Krakor	16	10	2				■	■	■				18,928	77,242	19%	15%	34%
	krong Pursat						4						■	11,033	54,952	16%	18%	34%
	Phnum Kravanh	15	4	3				■	■	■				13,704	58,102	20%	18%	38%
Sub-Total Pursat	5	71	28	10	0	2	4	3	3	3	0	2	1	85,471	333,364	17%	17%	34%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	7	1					■	■					26,600	113,968	20%	19%	39%
	Puok	9						■						24,091	118,168	14%	15%	29%
	Krong Siem Reap	4	2				4	■	■				■	29,944	140,837	13%	15%	28%
	Banteay Srei	2						■						7,732	32,622	18%	21%	40%
	Prasat Bakong	15	1	2				■	■	■				12,756	60,580	12%	10%	22%
	Soutr Nikom	28		2				■		■				21,375	101,629	15%	18%	34%
	Angkor Thum			3					■					5,025	24,297	20%	22%	42%
Sub-Total Siem Reap	7	65	7	4	0	0	4	6	4	2	0	0	1	127,523	592,101	16%	17%	32%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	13	9	2	2			■	■	■	■			16,229	143,212	19%	14%	33%
	Krong Stung Saen	15	5	2	1		4	■	■	■	■		■	13,466	65,758	13%	16%	29%
	Prasat Ballangk	4	3	1	1			■	■	■	■			11,550	50,139	14%	19%	33%
	Prasat Sambour	6	4	2	1			■	■	■	■			8,834	44,570	16%	17%	33%
	Santuk	18	9	6	4			■	■	■	■	■		15,015	72,299	12%	14%	26%
Sub-Total Kampong Thom	5	56	30	13	9	0	4	5	5	5	5	0	1	65,094	375,978	15%	16%	31%
TOTAL Four Provinces	26	285	88	57	23	21	17	19	17	19	12	8	4	456,140	2,054,790	17%	17%	33%

Notes: 1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)
2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)
3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)

Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

ANNEX IV: SNAPSHOTS



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT Scholarships Open Doors for Students

Youth Pursue Degrees in Cambodia and Abroad



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Thi Sothearen, 24, a master's degree candidate in biodiversity conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh.

“If I work hard, I know I’ll succeed.”

- Thi Sothearen

Cambodia HARVEST scholarships are building the skills and knowledge of promising young leaders working in agriculture, the environment, food security, and other program focus areas.

Telling Our Story
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

Nearly 70 percent of Cambodians are under the age of 30, giving the country one of the youngest populations in the world. Each year, 200,000 of these young people enter the workforce but face difficulty finding employment.

Cambodia HARVEST is addressing this challenge through its Limited Participant Training Program (LPTP), which is building the skills and knowledge of promising young people and leaders working in agriculture, the environment, food security, and other Cambodia HARVEST focus areas. LPTP helps participants attend short-term training events and provides scholarships for study at US, regional, and Cambodian universities.

To date, LPTP has provided scholarships to 57 students. The program has helped gifted young people like Thi Sothearen, 24, who grew up poor in Kampong Thom Province, reach their full potential. In March 2012, years of hard work and dedication paid off when Thi became one of eight people to win a full scholarship from Cambodia HARVEST in 2012 to pursue a master's degree in biolodiversity conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, one of the country's premier institutions of higher learning.

“In Cambodia, young people want to study but they can’t afford it. Scholarships like this provide us with opportunities. Without it, I wouldn’t be here,” she said. The awards were granted in a competitive, merit-based process, and recipients are required to maintain high academic standards in order to keep them.

LPTP has allowed Thi to pursue her interest in global climate change, a field that is crucial to the future of the country. “Climate change is already affecting Cambodia,” she said. “But because Cambodians aren’t aware of it, they aren’t doing anything about it.” Thi hopes to change that after graduation by working on the issue as part of a government ministry or as head of an environmental NGO. Whatever she chooses, Thi said the scholarship has given her options. “If I work hard, I know I’ll succeed,” she said.

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • August 2012



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

SNAPSHOT Cambodian Leaders Build Their Skills

Key decision-makers attend training events focused on Cambodia HARVEST priority areas



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Sim Chanborina (left) integrated climate change concepts into all of her NGO's program areas after she attended a training seminar with Cambodia HARVEST help.

“Climate change poses a threat to every one of our beneficiaries, so as a result of the training, we decided that it had to be part of all of our activities.”

*- Sim Chanborina, executive director of the NGO
Ponleur Kumar*

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
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Cambodian leaders often lack the opportunities and resources to further develop their skills. But with sponsorship from Cambodia HARVEST, government officials and key NGO personnel are attending international and domestic training events focused on priority areas within food security and the environment, part of the program's efforts to build local capacity through the Limited Participant Training Program (LPTP).

Sim Chanborina, executive director of Cambodia HARVEST partner Ponleur Kumar, a local NGO focused on vulnerable women and children, attended a seminar on climate change and gender in March 2012 that has changed the way her organization approaches its work. Ponleur Kumar has put in place a climate-change framework that cuts across all areas of its programs.

“Climate change poses a threat to every one of our beneficiaries, so as a result of the training, we decided that it had to be part of all of our activities,” she said. Staff members have been trained on how variable weather patterns impact their areas of responsibility, and the NGO has helped schools introduce curricula on the subject. “Cambodians know the words climate change, but they don't know the meaning. We're beginning to educate them,” she said.

Ponleur Kumar also developed a tool to assess the vulnerability of its clients to variable weather patterns. Called the Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment, the tool looks at the impact of droughts and floods on the livelihoods of farmers, and it helps them understand what they can do to mitigate these effects.

Sim said the NGO's new-found expertise means it is well-positioned to bid directly for donor funds related to climate change, thus making it a more sustainable organization. In September 2012, Ponleur Kumar made it into the second round of bidding for an 18-month project that directly matches the skills Sim learned at the LPTP seminar. The NGO will learn the final results in December. “I feel confident that we can win this contract because of the skills I learned at the training,” she said. “In fact, this is work we are already doing.”



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT Cambodia HARVEST Techniques Spread

Program's methods are taking hold in non-target areas



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Vann Sara (left) and Thong Thavrin (right) of the NGO Aphivat Strey, which designed a project proposal based entirely on Cambodia HARVEST approaches.

“These techniques are so effective that we’re copying them into other areas.”

- Sim Chanborina of partner NGO Ponleur Kumar

Partner NGOs are extending the reach of Cambodia HARVEST's techniques to dozens of poor, rural households that would otherwise not be exposed to them.

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
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Cambodia HARVEST will work with an estimated 70,000 clients over the life of the program to improve rural incomes and living standards. But the program's impact is beginning to reach beyond these direct beneficiaries.

In Battambang Province, Ponleur Kumar and Aphivat Strey, two Cambodia HARVEST NGO partners, are expanding the program's agricultural techniques into projects funded by other donors, reaching dozens of poor, rural households that would otherwise not be exposed to them.

“Cambodia HARVEST's home garden techniques are so effective that we're copying them into other areas,” said Sim Chanborina, the head of Ponleur Kumar, which focuses on food security and nutrition. Donors funding these activities have taken note of the increased yields and higher incomes and are developing cost-sharing models for essential materials such as plastic mulch and trellising. “Our other donors are happy to do this, because they see the positive results,” Sim said.

Aphivat Strey has gone a step further. Earlier this year, when a major international donor solicited proposals for a \$200,000 income-generation project covering 12 villages in the non-target province of Banteay Meanchey and in non-target communes in Battambang, the NGO submitted a design based entirely on home garden and fish pond methods from Cambodia HARVEST.

“These techniques save money, result in higher yields, and they're good for the environment. We want to introduce them in other projects because they work,” said Thong Thavrin, head of Aphivat Strey. The NGO successfully made it into the second round of the selection process, with a final decision expected in December of 2012.

Cambodia HARVEST is also helping these NGOs adopt financial and administrative standards that are improving their sustainability and ability to provide services to rural households. “Working with Cambodia HARVEST has made us a stronger NGO,” Thong said.



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT

Farmers Access Loans for Improvements

Program Links Clients with Microfinance Institutions



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Ros Hul, center, with his family. Ros used a \$475 loan from a microfinance institution to purchase a motorbike, which helps him transport goods to markets.

“We feel more confident that client farmers will pay us back, because they’re using improved techniques that lead to higher yields.”

- Cheng Vannet, microfinance officer

Cambodia HARVEST is working with eight microfinance institutions in its four target provinces in order to link farmers and agribusinesses with credit.

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When Cambodia HARVEST commercial horticulture client Ros Hul needed a loan to improve his business, he didn’t know where to turn. As a small-scale vegetable farmer in search of a modest sum, his options were limited to the nine microfinance institutions (MFIs) operating in his native Pursat Province. “Hearing about credit options is difficult,” said Ros, who lives several kilometers down a dirt road in rural Bakan District, far from the nearest paved highway. “Sometimes credit officers come through my village advertising loans, but the terms aren’t acceptable.”

To help farmers like Ros connect with credit suiting their needs, Cambodia HARVEST is helping eight MFIs in its four target provinces connect with potential customers at program field day events and through household visits. In addition, the program is helping farmers fill out credit paperwork and providing them skills that make them more attractive to lenders and better able to pay back their loans, including improved agricultural techniques and business skills such as record keeping.

In July 2012, after working with Cambodia HARVEST marketing specialists in these areas, Ros received a \$475 loan with a very competitive 2.9 percent interest rate and a six-month repayment plan that suited his crop cycle. Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng Ltd., an MFI specializing in small-scale agricultural credit that works with Cambodia HARVEST, provided the loan. Ros used the money to buy a motorbike to transport goods to local markets, saving him the frequent expense of hiring someone to do it for him. He also used the money to buy fuel for his drip irrigation pump and seeds for his farm.

Cheng Vannet, the Intean Poalroath Rongroeurng branch manager who approved Ros’s loan, said his company is eager to work with Cambodia HARVEST clients. “We feel more confident that client farmers will pay us back, because they’re using improved techniques that lead to higher yields,” Cheng said. Ros agrees. “I’m a better farmer with Cambodia HARVEST techniques. I don’t expect to have any trouble paying back the money,” he said.



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

SNAPSHOT

Fish Ponds Improve Rural Nutrition

Families eat healthier, become more self-sufficient



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Thoeut Harn, a mother of five, has doubled her family's daily protein intake with fish from her family's pond.

“Before, we spent a lot of money on food but we were still hungry. Now, we are happy with how much we have to eat.”

*- Thoeut Harn,
Cambodia HARVEST aquaculture client*

Telling Our Story

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<http://stories.usaid.gov>

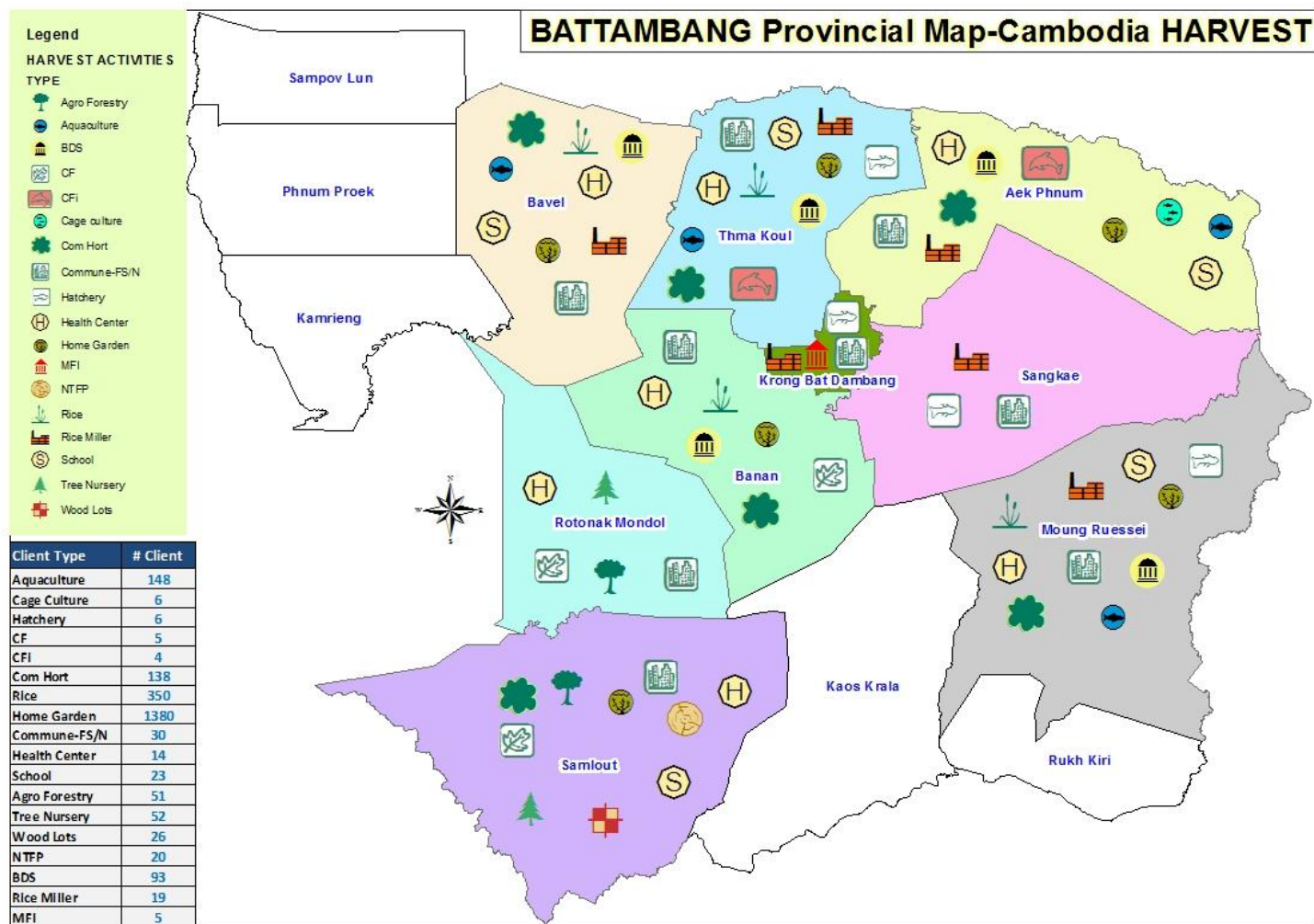
As a mother of five children, Thoeut Harn faces a problem that is common in Cambodia: how to provide enough nutritious food for her family. Nearly 40 percent of children here are chronically malnourished, according to the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010. This leads to reduced cognitive function and physical capacity, and makes individuals more vulnerable to disease.

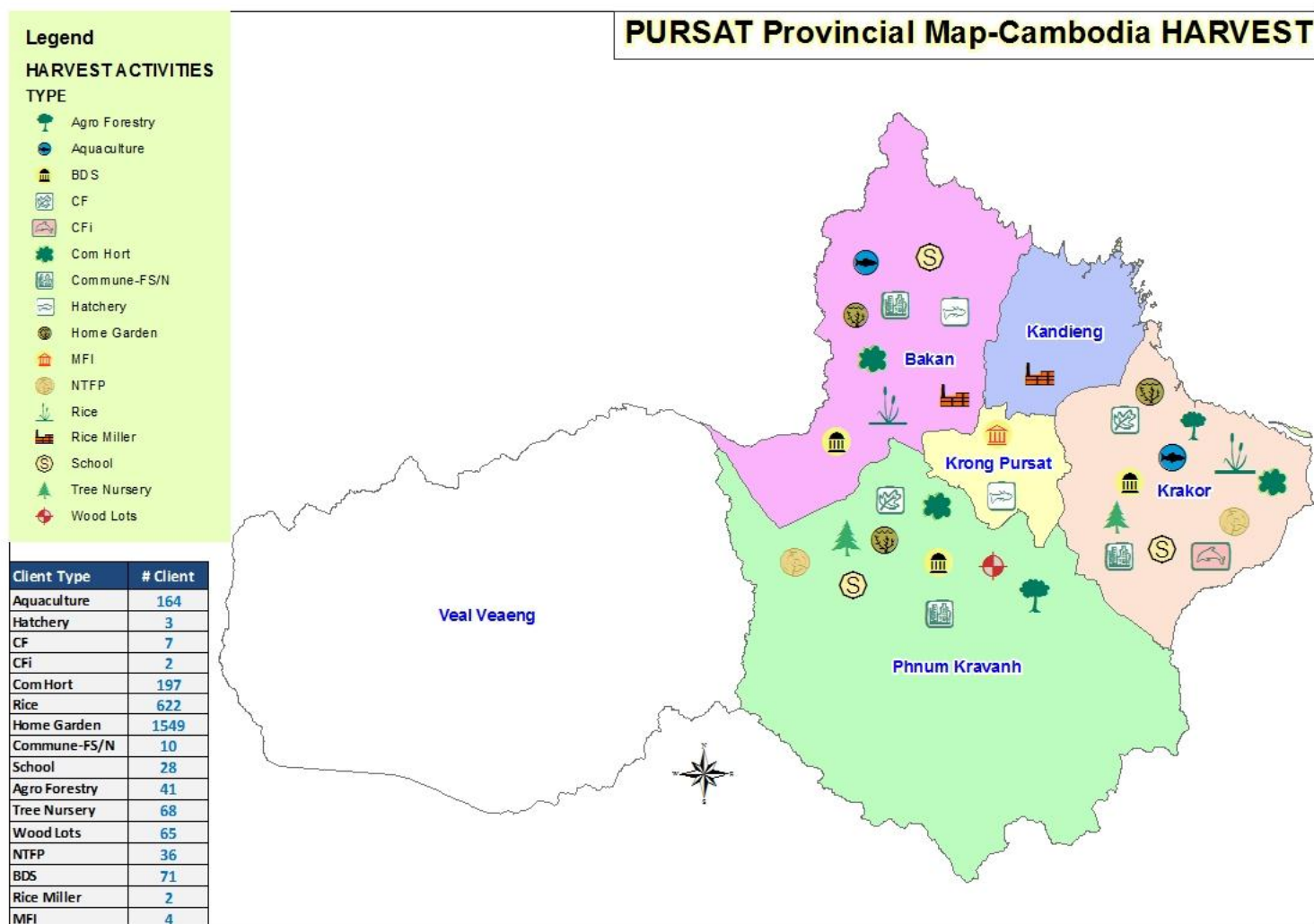
Since 2011, hundreds of households like Thoeut's have improved their dietary nutrition through fish ponds thanks to Cambodia HARVEST, a project supported by Feed the Future, the US government's global hunger and food security initiative. Fish accounts for 70 percent of the protein in the Cambodian diet and is an important source of iron, calcium, and Vitamin A. However, overfishing and environmental damage have dramatically reduced wild populations, forcing Thoeut and many others to buy from their local markets, where prices are high. “Fish is too expensive to eat often. There were many days when we consumed only rice and a little bit of vegetables,” Thoeut said.

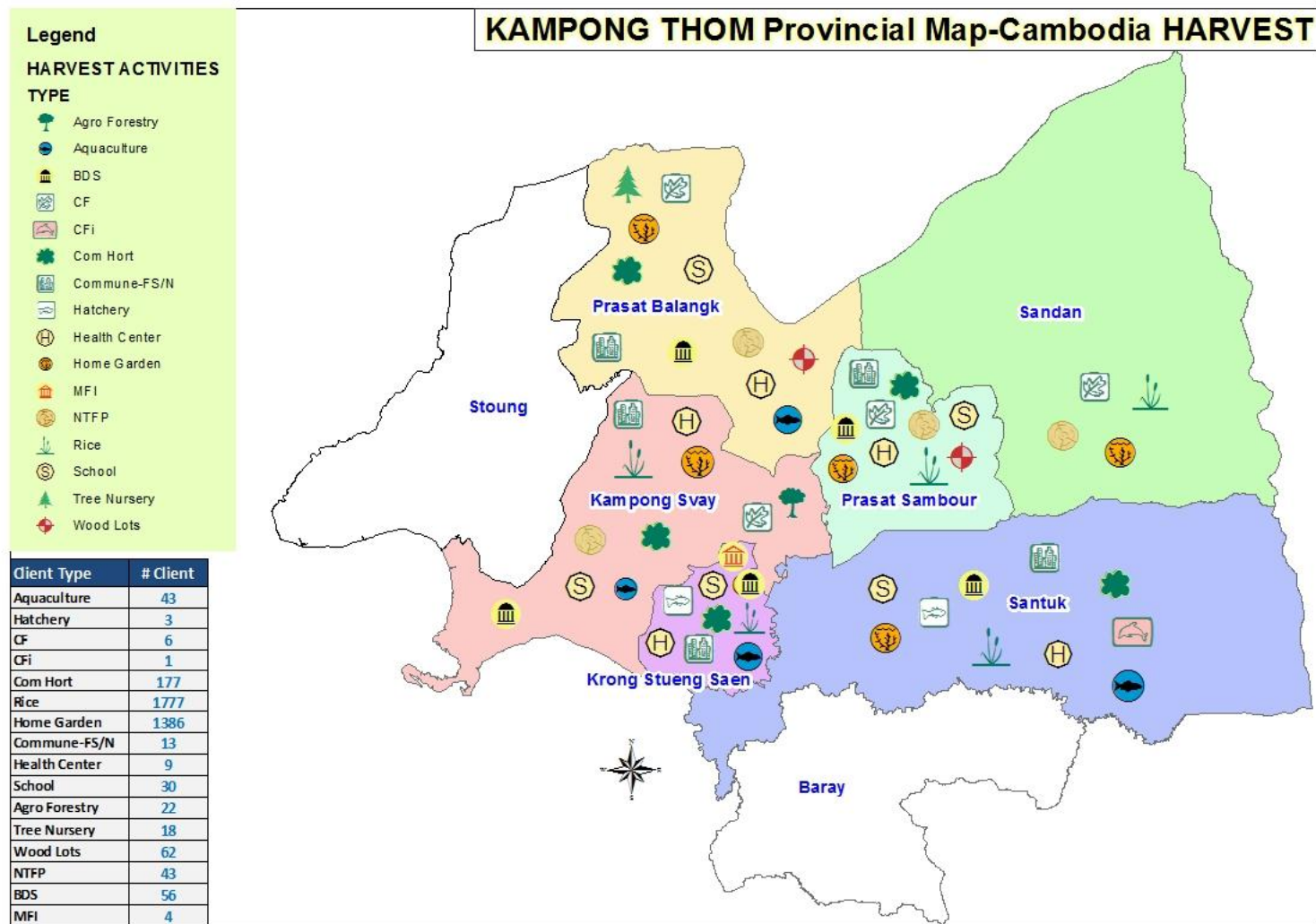
That changed in January 2012, when Thoeut, 27, and her husband, Phat Pheak, 35, created a fish pond on their land in Pursat Province with advice from Cambodia HARVEST. The pond, combined with a home vegetable garden, has allowed them to eat more protein and vastly improve their diet. Thoeut estimates that, since creating the pond, their intake of fish has doubled.

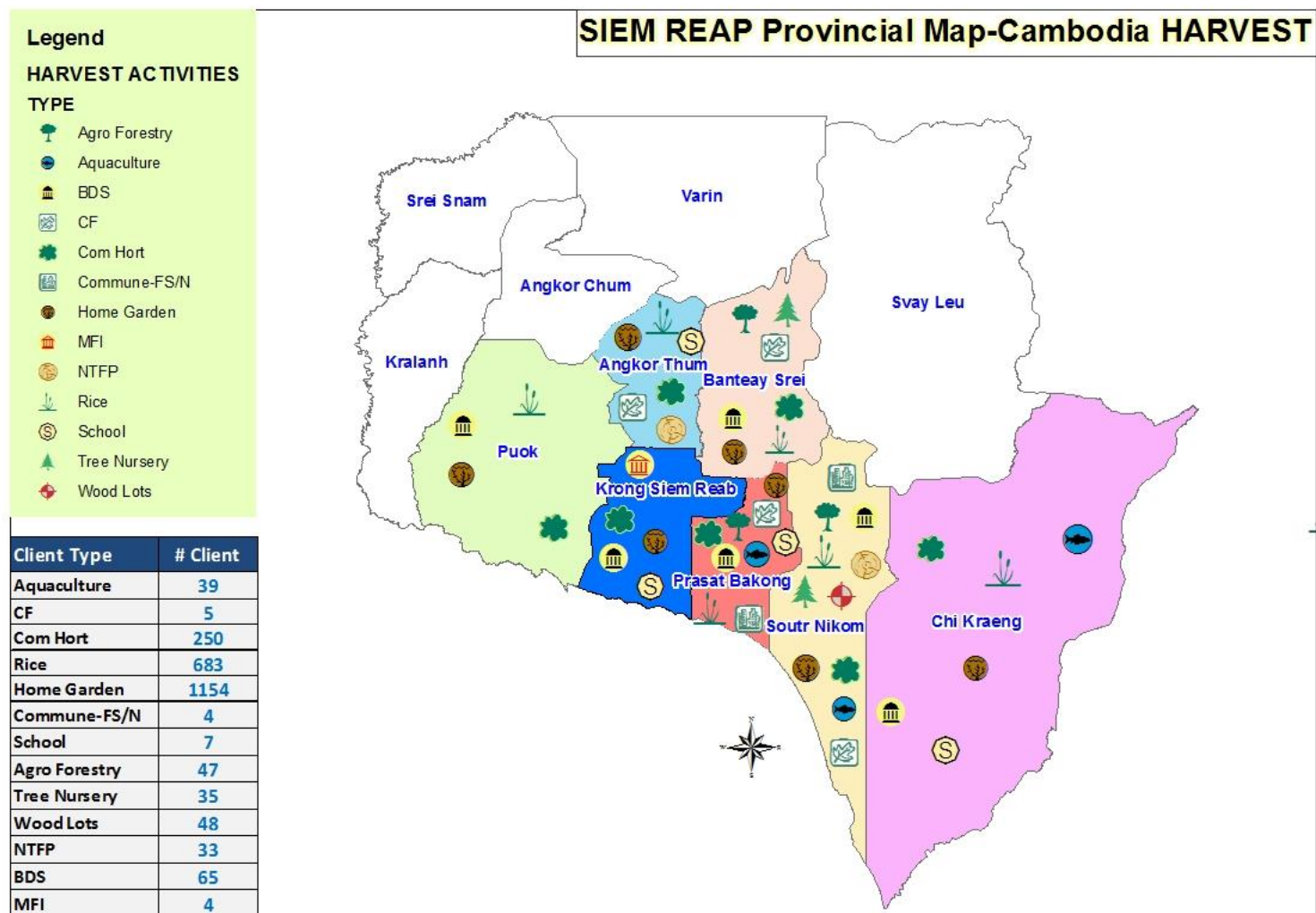
The fish pond has increased the family's income by 148 percent, allowing them to purchase additional nutritious food that they couldn't otherwise afford. In addition, Thoeut has become more knowledgeable about healthy eating habits by attending Cambodia HARVEST nutrition field days. She has learned to cook without MSG and sugar, and she makes sure that nearly every meal the family eats includes fish from the pond and leafy vegetables from the garden. The changes have been welcome. “Before, we spent a lot of money on food but we were still hungry. Now, we are happy with how much we have to eat,” she said. Over the life of the program, Cambodia HARVEST's aquaculture practices will improve the food security of 1,800 households.

ANNEX V: REGIONAL MAPS









ANNEX VI: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(Please see separate attached file.)

ANNEX VII: INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTIES

(Please see separate attached file.)

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